THE COLUMBIAN
(COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)
Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

At TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year, $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year strictly in advance —$2.50 if not paid in advance and $3.00 if payment be delayed beyond the year.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State, or to distant post offices, must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1875.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. IX, NO. 42
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XL, NO. 38

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One inch, (twelve lines or its equivalent in Nonpareil type) one or two insertions, $1.50; three insertions, $2.00.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One inch	$2.50	$3.00	$4.00	$6.00	$10.00
Two inches	3.50	5.00	7.00	9.00	15.00
Three inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	7.00	9.00	11.00	14.00	20.00
Quarter column	10.00	12.00	14.00	20.00	25.00
Half column	15.00	18.00	20.00	30.00	60.00
One column	[illegible]	50.00	60.00	80.00	110.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's Notices three dollars.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line, regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—Iram Derr, Isaac S. Monroe.
Prothonotary, &c.—B. Frank Zarr.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—Michael Grover.
Surveyor—Isaac Dewitt.
Treasurer—John Snyder.
Commissioners—William Lawton, John Herner, John Hill.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Krickbaum.
Auditors—C. J. Campbell, S. E. Smith, David Yost.
Coroner—Charles G. Murphy.
Jury Commissioners—Jacob H. Fritz, William H. Hill.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Bloom Poor District—Directors—O. P. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Creveling, Scott, O. P. Ent, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President, H. H. Grotz, Cashier.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President J. P. Tustin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. B. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. Brower, President, C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Minister—Rev. J. McCron.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Presiding Elder—Rev. N. S. Buckingham.
Minister—Rev. J. H. McGarrah.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.

Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. T. F. Hoffmeier.
Residence—East street, near Forks Hotel.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.
Services every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Heller's church, Madison township.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

Rector—Rev. John Hewitt.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.
Persons desiring to consult the Rector on religious matters will find him at the parsonage on Rock Street.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser.
Minister—Rev. J. A. Irvine.
Sunday Service—3 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

CATAWISSA.

ST. JOHN'S (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH.

Rector—Rev. John Hewitt.
Sunday Services—3 o'clock p. m. every Sunday.
Sunday School—1:30 p. m.
Holy Communion the second Sunday in the month.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Feb. 19, 1875-tf

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

CLOTHING, &C.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, groceries, etc., Main st., East Bloomsburg.

E. M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market streets, in the old post office.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

C. E. SAVAGE, Dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the Central Hotel.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main street, above Court House.

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, groceries, queensware, flour, salt, shoes, notions, etc., Main street.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Rooms 4 and 5, Brower's building, 2d floor.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side of Main street, above J. K. Eyer's.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House.

J. H. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provisions, &c., Main and Centre streets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

C. M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk and Harness maker, Shive's Block, Main street.

THOMAS WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block.

G. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three story brick, Main street, west of Market st.

D. W. ROBBINS, Liquor dealer, second door from the northwest corner Main and Iron streets.

CATAWISSA.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney-at-Law, Main street.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second street, Robbins' building.

DR. E. W. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, on Main street,
Mar.27,'74—y Catawissa, Pa.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.

Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

VULCAN IRON WORKS,
DANVILLE, MONTOUR COUNTY, PA.

WILLIAM H. LAW, Manufacturer of Wrought Iron Bridges, Boilers, Gasholder, Fireproof Buildings, Wrought Iron Roofing, Roofing Frames, Flooring and Doors, Farm Gates and Fencing, also Wrought Iron Piping, Stacks and all kinds of Smith Work, &c. Repairs promptly attended to.

N. B.—Drawings and Estimates supplied.
Oct. 8, 1875—tf

ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY.

A. B. HERRING, Carpenter and Builder, Main street below Pine.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main street, next door to Good's Hotel.

BUCK HORN.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries and General Merchandise.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. A. L. TURNER,
Residence on Market Street one door below D. J. Waller's.

Office over Kleim's Drug Store. Office hours from 1 to 4 p. m., for treatment of diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat.

All calls night or day promptly attended to.
Apr.23'75-tf

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar.27,'74—y Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. B. F. GARDNER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office above J. Schuyler & Son's Hardware Store.
Apr.23'75-tf

C. G. BARKLEY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office Main Street, Brower's Building, Second story, Rooms 4 and 5. Oct. 15, '75.

E. R. IKELER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Rooms in Exchange Block, 2d floor, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Oct.8, '75

SAMUEL KNORR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office, Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market Streets. Oct. 8, '75

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa. july1,'73—y

C. R. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House.
Mar.6,'74—y

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building. April 10,'74—y

A. CREVELING SMITH. HERVEY EWING SMITH.
A. CREVELING SMITH & SON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞All business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention. july1,'73—y

E. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. R. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. 1y—38

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Members of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America.

Agents for Continental Life Insurance Company of New York. Assets nearly $7,000,000. The best in the country. Send for descriptive pamphlet. tf

E. E. ORVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Will practice in all the courts of Columbia, Sullivan and Lycoming counties, in the Supreme court of Pennsylvania, and in the Circuit and District courts of the United States held at Williamsport, Pa.

Will be in his office in the Columbian building, room No. 1, Bloomsburg, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays of each week; and in Benton on Mondays, Fridays and Saturdays, unless absent on professional business. Sept. 18, 1875.

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Ins. Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	13,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,100,000
American of Philadelphia	1,100,000
Atlas of Hartford	800,000
Wyoming, of Wilkes Barre	231,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,600,000
	$61,958,000

March 26,'74—y

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. M. BROWN,
Dealer in
BOOTS AND SHOES. TOWANDA BOOTS a specialty. Repairing done at short notice. Under Brown's Hotel, Bloomsburg. Oct. 8,'75-1y

CENTRAL HOTEL,
A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE,
Oct. 8,'75ly JOHN LAYCOCK, Prop'r.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH.
Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Oct 1,'75 1y

R. M. TUBBS,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
BURNING AND LUBRICATING OILS.
Office in Maize's Building, corner Main and Centre streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PENNA.
☞Orders solicited and promptly filled.
Oct. 8,'75-1y

DENTISTRY.
H. C. HOWER, DENTIST.

Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH, which will be inserted on gold plating, silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.

Office a few doors above the Court House, same side. Oct. 8 '75

E. J. THORNTON would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has just received a full and complete assortment of

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,

and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment, Main street, below Market. Oct. 8,'75

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
Opposite the Court House,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
The LARGEST and BEST in all respects in the county
W. B. KOONS, Proprietor.
Oct. 8,'75-1y

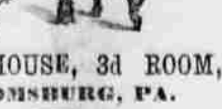
BROWN'S HOTEL,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
B. STOHNER, Proprietor.

Accommodations First Class—$1.25 to $1.50 per day,
RESTAURANT ATTACHED.
Large, Airy Sample Rooms on 1st Floor.
A good stable in rear of Hotel.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 8, 1875 tf.

CONFESSIONS OF A VICTIM.

Published as a warning and for the benefit of young men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, Loss of Womanhood, etc., giving his rules of self-cure, after undergoing much suffering and expense, and mailed free on receiving a post-paid directed envelope. Address NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, P. O. Box 154, Brooklyn, N. Y. July 2,'75-6m

NEW MUSIC STORE.



OPERA HOUSE, 3d ROOM,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
B. H. STRICKLAND

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened a New Music Store, in the Bloomsburg Opera House, on Centre Street, below Main, where he keeps a full assortment of
PIANOS,
ORGANS,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
SHEET MUSIC,
MUSIC BOOKS, &c.,
always on hand and for sale at the lowest prices. He invites the patrons of music to call and examine his stock,

REPAIRING AND TUNING,
also attended to on demand. The public patronage is respectfully solicited. Oct. 8, '75-1y

WM. Y. KESTER,
TAILOR.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Has removed to Iron street, second door above the Reformed Church, where he will be pleased to see all his old friends and new customers, and serve them with satisfaction. All work warranted. 15-y

CARRIAGE

MANUFACTORY
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER

HAVE on hand and for sale at the most reasonable rates a splendid stock of
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
and every description of Wagons both PLAIN and FANCY.

Warranted to be made of the best and most durable materials, and by the most experienced workmen. All work sent out from the establishment will be found to be of the highest class and sure to give perfect satisfaction. They have also a fine assortment of
SLEIGHS
of all the newest and most fashionable styles well and carefully made and of the best material.

An inspection of their work is asked as it is believed that none superior can be found in the country.
Oct. 8, 1875—tf.

KEYSTONE CARRIAGE WORKS!
BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

A. S. CROSSLEY has on hand and for sale cheaper than the cheapest, for cash, or will exchange for old Wagons on reasonable terms,
CARRIAGES,
BUGGIES,
AND
WAGONS
of every description both plain and fancy.

Portable Top Buggies, open Buggies, Plain and Fancy Platform Spring Wagons all of the latest style and made of good material and fully warranted.—Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I cannot be undersold. I claim that I make the best wagons for the least money.

I also do painting, trimming and repair old work at the shortest notice, old springs welded and warranted to stand or no pay. I will exchange a portable top buggy for any kind of lumber, such as hemlock, pine, ash, linn hickory and poplar to be delivered at my shop by the first of February, 1875. Irondale orders taken and McKelvy, Neal & Co's for repairs as cash. A. S. CROSSLEY.
Oct. 8, 1875.

LIGHT STREET
BUGGY & CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY

H. F. OMAN hereby informs the public that he has entered into co-partnership with his brother, G. L. Oman, and that the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of
H. F. OMAN & BROTHER.

They will have on hand or manufacture to order
BUGGIES,
CARRIAGES,
SPRING WAGONS,
LIGHT WAGONS,
ROAD WAGONS,
and every thing in their line of business, of the best material and most complete workmanship, and at prices as low as can be afforded.

☞A *share of Public patronage is respectfully solicited,*
H. F. OMAN & BROTHER.
Aug. 14,'74—1y.

A GREAT STRIDE!

—:o:—

Up and Over Old Methods found to be faulty, or objectionable, discarded!

—:o:—

A NEW AND VASTLY ADVANTAGEOUS PLAN HEREBY ADOPTED BY
G. M. & J. K. LOCKARD
At their Works in Bloomsburg,

Formerly Bloomsburg Iron and Manufacturing company), where will be kept constantly on hand a large assortment of

White and Red Ash Anthracite Coal,
FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES, AND
CUPULO, BLACKSMITH AND BITUMINOUS COAL,
at prices to suit the trade. All Coal specially prepared before leaving the Yard. Also

Plows and Threshing Machines,
and all kinds of
Casting and Machine Work.

REPAIRING promptly attended to. They would respectfully solicit the Patronage of the Public.
G. M. & J. K. LOCKARD,
Oct. 8, '75—1y Bloomsburg, Pa.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, BICARB SODA, &C., &C.
☞Orders will receive prompt attention.
g1,3-tf

BLANK NOTES, with or without exemption for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

J. H. MAIZE,
Dealer in
GROCERIES
AND
PROVISIONS,
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
WOODEN WARE,
All kinds of
Dried Fruits,
Canned Fruits,
DRIED MEATS, HAMS,
Fresh Fish, Mackerel and Cod Fish,
SYRUPS
AND
MOLASSES,
COAL OIL,
And the Largest
General Assortment of Groceries
TO BE FOUND IN THE COUNTY
At the
MAMMOTH GROCERY
Cor. Main and Center Sts., Bloomsburg, Pa.
Oct. 8, 1875—

HENDERSHOTT'S
DRUG STORE,
OPPOSITE THE CENTRAL HOTEL.

Has a complete stock of pure and reliable
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, DYES, ACIDS,
SOAPS, SODA, SODA ASH, PAINTS, OILS,
GLASS, PUTTY, VARNISHES AND ALL
PAINTERS SUPPLIES, SPONGES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, &C.,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Drugs, Medicines, Dyes, &c.

—:o:—

CENTRAL T STORE.

Have a carefully selected stock of choice
TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR, SPICES, SOAP, PICKELS,
SAUCES, FISH, HAMS, CANNED FRUITS,
VEGETABLES AND OTHER FINE GROCERIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
Fruits, Nuts and Confectionary,
all at the lowest possible prices.
☞Country Produce taken in exchange.
Bloomsburg, March 19, 1875-y

THE TIMES.
A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.
DAILY AND WEEKLY.
Independent in Everything! Neutral in Nothing,
Opposed to all Corrupt Rings in Municipal, State and National Affairs.

THE DAILY TIMES will be issued on Saturday, the 13th of March next, and every morning thereafter, Sundays excepted, under the editorial direction of A. K. McClure, printed compactly from clear, new type, on a large folio sheet, containing all the news of the day, including the ASSOCIATE PRESS TELEGRAMS, Special Telegrams and Correspondence from all points of interest, and fearless editorial discussions of current topics. Price, TWO CENTS.

Mail subscriptions, postage free, six dollars per annum, or fifty cents per month, in advance.

Advertisements, fifteen, twenty and thirty cents per line, according to position.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

Will be issued on Saturday, March 20th, weekly thereafter, containing all important news of the week, and complete Market and Financial Reports.

Mailed, for one year, postage free, at the following rates:

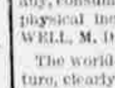
One Copy	$1.00
Ten Copies	9.00
Twenty Copies	16.00

ADVERTISEMENTS twenty-five cents per line.

Remittances should be made by Drafts or Post Office Orders.

Address
THE TIMES,
No. 14 South Seventh Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
tf

The Great Cause of Human Misery.
Just published in a sealed envelope. Price 6 cts.



A LECTURE on the nature, treatment and Radical Cure of seminal weakness, spermatorrhœa, induced by self-abuse involuntary emissions, impotency, nervous debility and impediments to marriage generally, consumption, epilepsy and fits; mental and physical incapacity, &c., by ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the Green Book &c.

The world-renowned author in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps.

Address the Publishers,
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box 4,586.
April 16, '75—y

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.
G. A. HERRING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened

SNYDER'S TANNERY, (old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Espy and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for
GREEN HIDES
of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 1, 1875-

THE MEDICINE THAT CURES
—IS—
VEGETINE.

Taking into consideration the character of its vouchers, the history of its cures and the immense increasing demand, VEGETINE may be fairly entitled the leading medicine of the age.

For scrofula in the blood, VEGETINE is an infallible remedy, and no person need suffer from tumors, ulcers and all diseases arising from impure blood, if VEGETINE is used according to directions. There is not a case of scrofula in existence that VEGETINE will not cure provided, however, the vital functions have not lost their power of action, all that may be said to the contrary notwithstanding.

VEGETINE is pleasant to the taste, mild in its influence, and absolute in its action on disease, as the following unquestionable evidence will show.

PAID NEARLY
$400.00 ! !

JANUARY 2, 1875.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq:

Dear Sir: When about six years old I was vaccinated. The parties who were vaccinated from the same virus died from the humor. The humor spread over me to such an extent that I was rolled in bran to prevent me from scratching my person. The disease finally settled in my head. I remained in this condition about twenty years, troubled all the time with sores breaking in my head and discharging corruption from my ear. At this time a small kernel appeared on my neck, gradually increasing in size until a tumor formed of such an immense size I could see it by turning my eyes downward. All this time I was taking various remedies for my blood without any substantial benefit.

I then went to a prominent physician in Boston who, during his treatment of six months, lanced the tumor eight times, which cost me nearly $400. This left me with a rough aggravated sore, without at all diminishing the size of the tumor, and a sickly, feeble condition. I consulted another physician in Natick, who, after considerable time, succeeded in healing the sore without reducing the size. At this point I commenced to use VEGETINE, through the earnest persuasion of a friend. After I had taken this medicine about one week I experienced wonderful sensations. My whole body seemed to be undergoing a radical change, until, finally, the tumor broke and discharged frightful quantities. From this time it decreased in size until the bunch disappeared, but my neck still bears the ugly scars of the sore and lance. I am now healthy and strong and able to work every day.

I will also mention that I have been an acute sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism ever since I can remember, until commencing the use of VEGETINE, when almost immediately all rheumatic pains ceased. This statement I volunteer for the purpose of benefiting other suffering humanity, and you will confer a favor by giving it as much publicity as thought proper.

Very gratefully,
O. M. SAVELS, Ashland, Mass.

WHAT IS VEGETINE?

It is a compound extracted from barks, roots and herbs. It is nature's remedy. It is perfectly harmless from any bad effect upon the system. It is nourishing and strengthening. It acts directly upon the blood. It quiets the nervous system. It gives you a good, sweet sleep at night. It is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers, for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves, and gives them nature's sweet sleep—as has been proved by many an aged person. It is the great Blood Purifier. It is a soothing remedy for children. It has relieved and cured thousands. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it. It relieves and cures all diseases originating from impure blood. Try the VEGETINE. Give it a fair trial for your complaints; then you will say to your friend, neighbor and acquaintance, "Try it; it has cured me."

Report from a Practical Chemist and Apothecary.

BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1874.

Dear Sir: This is to certify that I have sold at retail 154½ dozen (1852 bottles) of your VEGETINE since April 12, 1870, and can truly say that it has given the best satisfaction of any remedy for the complaints for which it was recommended that I ever sold. Scarcely a day passes without some of my customers testifying to its merits on themselves or their friends. I am perfectly cognizant of several cases of scrofulous Tumors being cured by VEGETINE alone in this vicinity.

Very respectfully, yours,
AL. GILMAN, 468 Broadway.
To H. R. STEVENS, Esq.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

LOUIS BERNHARD,
Dealer in
ELGIN WATCHES, CLOCKS,
Silverware, Watches and Jewelry,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Watches, of American and Foreign manufacture.
Silver and Plated Ware, Clocks.
FINE JEWELRY, &C., &C.
REPAIRING AND ENGRAVING
Promptly Executed.
Oct. 8,'75-1y

Coughs Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Influenza, Croup, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness Liver Complaint, Pains or Soreness in the Chest or Side, Bleeding at the Lungs, and every affection of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, are speedily cured by the use of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which does not dry up a cough and leave the cause behind, as is the case with most remedies, but loosens it, cleanses the lungs and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint.

Consumption can be cured

by a timely resort to this standard remedy, as is proved by hundreds of testimonials it has received.

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$5 TO $20 per day. Agents wanted. All classes of working people of both sexes, young and old, make more money at work for us, in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time, than at any thing else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere, until you have learned what we offer. G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. Jan. 15'75-1y.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.

PERUVIAN SYRUP AN IRON TONIC

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP vitalizes and enriches the blood, tones up the system, builds up the broken down, cures dyspepsia Debility, dropsy, chills and fevers, chronic diarrhœa nervous affections, boils humors, diseases of the kidneys and bladder, female complaints, &c.

Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

CAUTION.—Be sure you get the "PERUVIAN SYRUP" (not Peruvian Bark.) Sold by dealers generally. A 32-page pamphlet, containing a treatise on iron as a medical agent and other valuable papers, testimonials from distinguished physicians, clergymen and others, will be sent free to any address. SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, proprietors, 86 Harrison Avenue, Boston.

FORTUNES

of $100,000, $50,000, $30,000, $25,000, $20,000, $15,000, with other smaller sums are paid in the Wyoming Lottery, which is conducted by sworn commissioners and duly legalized by the Wyoming Legislature. Regular drawings 15th and 30th of each month during the year. Tickets $1 each, 6 for $5, 25 for $20. Circulars with full information mailed free.

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STOUT & BREISCH, PROPRIETORS.
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$1,200 PROFIT on $100
Invested in Stock Privileges in Wall Street. Books and circulars telling, "How 'tis done," sent free. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., New York.

Poetical.

A DEUX TEMPS.

Yes, this is our dance, this waltz from the Duchess:
What is that you are saying?—
You thought I was playing
You false, with this waltz, this dance from the Duchess?
You thought I had rather be sitting and talking
With that little M'Manners
There, under the banners,
Or it may be, perhaps, in the corridors walking,
Instead of remembering this dance here with you, sir,
This dance from the Duchess,
The lovely Grand Duchess,
The sweetest *deux temps?* Ah, if you but knew, sir
How I dote on the Duchess, with its gliding and sudding
Soft measure for measure,
You'd know from such pleasure
My feet would never go straying or hiding.
What is that?—you might have known it was merely
This special sweet measure,
The dance, not the pleasure
Of dancing with *you* here? Well, really, you're nearly
Persuaded me that such was the reason;
And I'm sure I would fain, sir,
If you go on in this strain, sir,
Walk and talk with M'Manners to the end of the season
And to the end of my life too, perhaps is my meaning?
Well, no; for M'Manners
There, under the banners,
Just when we encountered you waiting and leaning
Against the bay window, had confessed a relation
I guessed days ago—
His engagement, you know,
To that little—Now, Harry, *don't* kiss me before all creation!

—*Nora Perry, in Harper's Magazine for November.*

Miscellaneous.

American Young Men.

American history presents many remarkable instances of young men taking prominent and commanding stations at an age which would be thought very young in other countries. We subjoin a few striking examples from the list of those who have passed off the stage of human action:

At the age of 29 Mr. Jefferson was an influential member of the Virginia Legislature; at 30 he was a member of the Virginia Convention; at 33 a member of the Continental Congress, and at 34 he wrote the Declaration of Independence.

Alexander Hamilton was only 20 years of age when he was appointed a lieutenant colonel in the army of the Revolution and aid decamp to Washington. At 25 he was a member of the Continental Congress, at 30 he was one of the ablest members of the convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, at 32 he was Secretary of the Treasury, and organized that branch of the Government upon so complete and comprehensive a plan that no change has since been made upon it.

John Jay, at the age of 29, was a membe of the Continental Congress, and wrote an address to the people of Great Britain which was justly regarded as one of the most eloquent productions of the times. At 32 he prepared the Constitution of the State of New York, and in the same year was appointed Chief Justice of the State.

Washington was 27 years of age when he covered the retreat of the British troops at Braddock's defeat, and the same year was honored by an appointment as commander-in-chief of thh Virginia forces.

Joseph Warren was only 29 years of age when he delivered the memorable address, on the 5th of March, which arroused the spirit of patriotism and liberty in Massachusetts. He fell gloriously fighting in the cause of freedom at Bunker Hill.

Fisher Ames, at the age of 27, excited public attention by the ability he displayed in the discussion of questions of public interest. At the age of 30 his masterly speeches in defense of the Constitution of the United States exerted great influence, so much so that the youthful orator of 31 years of age, was elected to Congress from the Suffolk, Massachusetts, district, over the Revolutionary hero, Samuel Adams.

Joseph Story entered public life at the age of 26 years. He was elected to Congress from the Essex district when he was 30 years old.—He was Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives at the age of 32, and the same year he was appointed by President Madison a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States.

DeWitt Clinton entered public life at the age of 28. Henry Clay at 26 years of age. The most youthful signer of the Declaration of Independence was Wm. Hooper, of North Carolina, whose age was but 24 years. Of the other signers of the Declaration of Independence Thomas Heywook, of South Carolina, was 30 years old; Elbridge Gerry, Benjamin Rush, James Wilson, and Matthew Thornton were 31 years of age; Arthur Middleton and Thomas Stone were 33 years of age.

The Grand Duke Alexis.

Lucy H. Hooper writes to the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* about Alexis as follows:

And so the grand Duke Alexis, that hero of travel, whose love match and persistent constancy to his bride made such a pretty chapter to royal romance has actually consented to undergo the prosaic formalities of a divorce. I hear that his young wife belonged to a noble Hessian family and was maid of honor to the present Empress, whose especial pet and favorite she was. She was not pretty, but was extremely graceful and winning in manner, and she possessed a very fine and stylish figure. One evening the Czarina saw her maid of honor enter all in tears, and throwing herself at the feet of her imperial mistress she confessed that she was betrothed to the Grand Duke Alexis, besought the consent of the Empress to their marriage. That very night the too-fascinating demoiselle was hurried off under a police escort towards the frontier and the Grand Duke received orders to join his regiment without delay. But the lover escaped and fled to Germany, where he soon rejoined his lady-love, and they were married according to all the rites of the Church. But two years of matrimony and of the paternal displeasure seems to have worn out the Prince's constancy, for he has consented to the divorce, is to be received into favor again at the imperial court, and is shortly to join his regiment at Ekatherinenbourg, which a life pension is to be settled on this discarded wife' As the Grand Duke has succeeded to his grandfather's reputation of being the handsomest man in Europe he will doubtless soon find another, and this time a royal bride. But what is to become of the poor deserted lady, who was undoubtedly his lawful wife? And what of their infant son, now nearly a year old? May it not be within the limits of possibilities that this child or his descendants may one day become a source of trouble to the reigning family, by dint of pretensions to the crown, which would be only too well founded?

How He Recuperated.

A MARVELOUS TALE OF THE MINNESOTA CLIMATE.

She came from Detroit, Michigan, and her great pride was in being an invalid. She lost no opportunity in stating that she came to Minnesota to recuperate. She did not hesitate to enter into conversation with any person she came in contact with, giving advice, climatological or physiological, to invalids, and seeking the same from those of robust constitution. Her conversation was always prefaced with the introductory remark, so common to visitors, "Did you come here for your health?" She thus addressed a stalwart, ruddy-visaged young man at the dinner table of the Metropolitan a few days since, and the following dialogue ensued:

"Yes, madam, I came here probably the weakest person you ever saw. I had no use of my limbs; in fact my bones were but little tougher than cartileges. I had no intelligent control of a single muscle, nor the use of a single faculty."

"Great heavens," exclaimed the astonished auditor, "and you lived?"

"I did, Miss, although I was devoid of sight, was absolutely toothless, unable to articulate a single word, and dependent upon others for every thing, being completely deprived of all power to help myself. I commenced to gain immediatly upon my arrival and have scarcely experienced a sick day since, so I can conscientiously recommend the climate."

"A wonderful cure," said the lady, "but do you think your lungs were affected?"

"They were probably sound, but possessed of so little vitality that but for the most careful nursing they must have ceased their functions."

"I hope you found kind friends, sir?"

"Indeed I did, madam; it is to them and the pure air of Minnesota that I owe my life. My father's family were with me, but unfortunately my mother was prostrated by severe illness during the time of my greatest prostration."

"How sad! Pray, what was your diet and treatment?"

"My diet was the simplest possible, consisting only of milk, that being the only food my system would bear. As for treatment, I depended entirely upon the life-giving properties of Minnesota air, and took no medicine except an occasional narcotic when very restless. My improvement dated from my arrival. My limbs soon became strong, my sight and voice came to me slowly, and a full set of teeth, regular and firm, appeared."

"Remarkable, miraculous! Surely, sir, you must have been greatly reduced in flesh?"

"Madam I weighed but nine pounds. I was born in Minnesota. Good day."

London Bridge.

As the boat shoots under the arches and up the river, the bridge comes into view—the busiest place in all busy London. About eight thousand people on foot and nine hundred vehicles pass over it every hour in the day. The rumble of the traffic as it comes to us on the boat is like the roll of distant thunder. I can compare it to nothing else, trite as the simile is. In the background you can see the Tower in which offenders of the Government were imprisoned in the barbarous times of old; and Billingsgate, the largest fish market in the world. The dealers and their customers are notorious for their use of bad language, and the word "Billingsgate" is commonly accepted in writing and conversation as meaning abuse and profanity.

The bridge has been rebuilt several times, and the present one cost ten millions of dollars in gold; so you may imagine how substantial it is. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth there were stores on each side, with arbors and gardens, and at the south end there was a queer wooden house, brought from Holland, which was covered with carving and gilding. In the middle ages it was the scene of affrays of all kinds, and it was burned down several times, three thousand persons perishing in one fire alone. The heads of rebels were stuck on the gate-houses, among others those of Jack Cade, and of Garnet, who was concerned in the gunpowder plot to blow up the Houses of Parliament. The heads of good Sir Thomas More, brave Wallace of Scotland, and the pious Bishop of Rochester were also placed there, and until a comparatively recent date such ghastly trophies glanced down on the passers by. They were fastened on iron spikes, and in a gale of wind they sometimes rolled to the ground or into the water.

Three hundred and fifteen years ago the Lord Mayor of London was Sir William Hewet lived in a house on the bridge, and had an infant daughter named Anne. The current of the Thames was then very strong, as there was a fall of several feet underneath the arches. One day a nurse was playing with baby Anne at a window overlooking the river, and in a careless moment she let her little charge fall. A young apprentice named Osborne plunged into the boiling stream after her, and with great difficulty saved her, thus earning the life-long gratitude of his master, the Lord Mayor. Anne grew to be beautiful woman, and, as her father was very wealthy, many noblemen, including earls and baronets, sought her hand. But she loved Osborne the best, and to all other suitors her father said, "No; Osborne won her and Osborne shall have her." So he did, and he afterward became the first Duke of Leeds.—*From "A London Child's Holiday," St. Nicholas for Sept.*

THE LIFE TO COME.—What does a man take with him when from the extreme verge of life he launches into what lies beyond? It looks as if he took nothing. Be it the end or be it a new beginning, it seems a fatal breaking off from all that life hitherto consisted in. This is what makes it terrible.

But if we look at it truly, his past life is just the one thing that a man takes with him when he dies. He takes himself. And that self is the product of all his past experience and actions. As an oak bears in itself the result of every shower, that through long years has freshened it, of every gale that has toughened it or stripped its boughs, of sunshine that has fed it and the drouth that has parched it, so a man, when he stands at the end of life, is what he has been made by all his joys, sufferings and actions. That is what he takes into another world.

The life to come and the life that now is are parts of one another. They are related.

The strength we gain by our victories this year, and the weakness into which we come by defeat, will be a part of us next year.—So, there is not an act, not a word but casts its influence forward into the to morrow that lies beyond death.

Blue Beard.

During the summer of 1842, being in Nantes, I took a boat up the beautiful Erdre, viewing some of the prettiest scenery of the Department of the Loire Inferieure, with a touch, here and there, of scenes wild and grand. A sail of three hours brought us in view of the ruins of an old castle, known as the Chateau de la Verrier, to see which we had pulled an extra five miles, for here were crumbling walls of the grim old castle of Blue Beard, celebrated in nursery tale and fireside legend. If we may believe the peasants of the neighborhood—and they are unanimous in the assertion—the dread Blue Beard was not altogether a creature of fancy, and the stirring story of Fatima and Sister Anne had been told for years in the valley of the Erdre before the record found immortality in the world of letters.

According to the tradition, the formidable personage handed down to us as Blue Beard was the Baron Giles de Laval Retz, born about 1396, and executed in 1440. He distinguished himself in the service of Charles VII. against the English, and fought under the banner of the Maid of Orleans, and finally obtained a marshal's baton. Serious irregularities of life at length led to his retirement to the castle on the banks of the Erdre, where he became a terror to all honest people in that section. At length, the rumors of his wicked deeds becoming fearfully notorious, the Bishop of Nantes summoned him to be tried before a commission of temporal and spiritual judges organized for that purpose. It was proved that for a period of fourteen years he had practised most diabolical deeds of magic, paying abject homage to the infernal powers, and that during that time he had enticed into his castle several hundred children of both sexes, and also a number of grown up maidens, many of whom had been sacrificed in his horrible rites. He was handed over to the civil authority, and condemned to be burned at the stake. Out of compassion for his dignity as a martial of France, however, the Duke of Bretange caused him to be strangled before he was tied to the stake. A complete record of the monster's life and death is still preserved in the archives of Nantes.

I Guess I'm the Man.

The praiseworthy frankness and entire absence of self-pride that characterizes the 'honest old farmer' of Maine, is illustrated by another honest farmer of the same State, who desiring to purchase a yoke of oxen, and being informed that a certain wealthy farmer in Cumberland county had superior cattle for sale, went down thither to purchase. Meeting a man driving an ox team he inquired.—'Can you inform me where Mr. West lives?'

'There is a number of Wests living around here. Which one do you wish to find?' returned the stranger, who was a stout-built, blue eyed man, habituated in home-spun, but bearing in general appearance unmistakable tokens of ease and comfort, so far as finances were concerned.

'I don't know what his Christain name is,' pursued our friend; but he is the owner of some very fine oxen.'

'Well,' responded the stranger,' they all own pretty fair oxen."

'But the one I wish to find has oxen for sale.'

'As for that, sir, I guess they'd any of 'em sell if they could get their price.'

'But,' exclaimed the Oxford county man, 'the Mr. West I wish to find is quite wealthy.'

'Yes? Well, I reckon there ain't any of them very bad off,' replied the other, with a nod.

"My Mr. West,' continued our friend hesitating, 'has been represented to me as a very close fisted man, and not scrupulously honest in all his transactions.'

With a cursous twinkle of the eye, and gentle pat on the paunch of his near ox, he said—'To tell the truth, sir, I guess they are a close-fisted set all round, and I never heard that honesty run in the family.—Isn't there something else?'

'Yes,' replied the searcher for oxen, desporately, 'they say he has been caught in the act of robbing his own brother's chicken coop.'

The stranger bowed and smiled.

'I guess I'm the man. Come with me, and I'll show you as fine a stock of cattle as you can find in the State; and, if you know what oxen are, there is no danger of being cheated.'

Growth of Character.

From the moment a babe begins to notice objects, his character is under the process of formation; day by day, through infancy and childhood, here a little and there a little, character grows with the growth and strengthens with the strength, until, good or bad, it becomes almost a coat of mail. Look at a model man of business—prompt, reliable, conscientious, cool and cautious, yet clear-headed and energetic. When do you suppose he developed all these admirable qualities? When he was a boy. Let us see the way in which a boy of ten years gets up in the morning, works, plays, studies, and we will tell you just about what kind of a man he will make. The boy who is late at the breakfast-table, late at school—who never does anything at the right time, stands a poor chance to be a prompt man. The boy who half washes his face, half does his tasks, half learns his lessons, will never make a thorough man. The boy who neglects his duties, be they ever so small, and than' excuses himself by saying, "Oh, I forgot! I didn't think!" will never be a reliable man. And the boy who finds pleasure in the pain and suffering of weaker things, will never be a noble, generous, kindly man—a real gentleman.

HISTORICAL.—Early in the eighteenth century some Jewish speculators offered to pay $4,000,000 for the privilege of searching the bottom of the Tiber, with the intention of reclaiming some of the treasures supposed to be lost and buried there. Lately the Italian Parliament have approved of this same project, as presented to them by the great Italian patriot, Garibaldi. This will be done by turning the river from its course a mile above and below Rome, by way of an artificial channel. The work will be looked forward to with a great deal of interest, as many things of interest will be brought to view from the depths where they have laid so long, and the enterprise, no doubt, will more than repay the expense incurred. Not only much wealth of later centuries lies here concealed, but from the time of Romulus, before we commenced to reckon our centuries until the present, has this river been made the receptacle for wealth forgotten and untold.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Oct. 22, 1875.

Action!

The day of election is close at hand. Let every man go to work. See that every Democrat is at the polls, *and early.* The State would have been ours years ago, had we polled our full vote. Members of the Standing Committee and Vigilance Committee have been selected for the purpose of *work*, and much depends upon them. They should canvas their townships, make arrangements for the day of election, and see that no Democratic voter is left behind. Organize at once,—divide your labor and all work together. "In Union there is strength."

Facts for Tax Payers.

The main issues in our State campaign are the excessive expenditures of the opposition, and the corruption of their leaders. In times like these when our industries are paralyzed, labor either unemployed or scantily paid, and is only to be had at ruinous rates, it behooves every man to inquire into the cause of this distress and so far as he can, apply the remedy. This he should do in self defence, even if he is compelled to vote against candidates selected by his own party. "Self preservation is the first law of nature," and no man should remain in a party after it has become corrupt, nor should he support candidates whose unfitness for office is notorious. The Republican voter should support the party of economy and reform on the same principle that he would purchase from the merchant, whatever his politics, who would sell him goods on the best terms.

Now which is the party of economy?

No Democratic Congress ever voted to increase the Presidents salary from $25,000 to $50,000. No Democratic Legislatnre ever voted to increase the Governor's salary from $5,000 to $10,000. In fact the official records show that from March 4th 1789 when Washington was inaugurated to June 30, 1861 the expenses of national Government, including the war of 1812 and that with Mexico were $1,700,000,000, whilst five years of Radical rule, from June 30th, 1865 to June 30th, 1870 were $1,857,000,000, or $157,000,000 more. The Internal Revenue Bureau during its ten years existence collected directly from the people $1,947,000,000, or $247,000,000, more than the entire expense of Goverment from 1789 to 1861.

Elsewhere we give other facts and figures which show the frightful increase of expenditures under Grantism. They tell their own story.

Flattened Out.

The Hon. Edward McPherson, who started out early in the present campaign with a set speech, in which he devoted much time to personal abuse and vile calumnies of Judge Pershing, has been "flattened out," The Philadelphia *Times* has shown undeniably that the statements of this man concerning the record of our candidate for Governor are unblushing falsehoods. Although put in this position he has not the manliness to openly acknowledge that he has basely misrepresented an honest and upright gentleman, and make a retraction, but tacitly admits himself a falsifier by omitting from all his subsequent speeches that portion which called forth the wrath of the *Times*, and of every respectable citizen. Thus one after another are the cannons of the opposition spiked, and line by line is the evidence in favor of the Democratic candidates increasing.

Republican Ticket.

FOR STATE SENATOR.

BUTCHER LYONS OF DANVILLE.

The gentleman above named has our warmest sympathies. Of course, the Republican Party must keep up their organization, and to do this, must each year set up a target to be knocked down to the tune of a large Democratic Majority. As there is not, and never was a possibility of electing their candidate, the old stagers have got tired of footing the bills necessarily incurred in the campaign, so this year they have lit on a poor, innocent young man, in whom there is no guile, and on the 14th inst, the senatorial conference honored (?) him with the above nomination. Poor William! It will cost you only a few fat steers, and after the election you will return to the cutting of chops, and the slicing of steaks, a sadder if not a wiser man.

Naval Expenses.

In 1868 the expenses of the Navy were $16,000,000; in 1873 were $22,000,000, an increase of $6,000,000. It is notorious that our Navy is in a worse condition than ever before and entirely unfit for actual use. The few vessels fit for service are used by Grant, his Cabinet and dependents, to go on junketing expeditions, clam bakes, and yacht regattas. Occasionally, also, our war vessels, stores and seamen are loaned to speculators like Babcock to go to San Domingo, or to an adventurer like Steinberger for the purpose of plundering the Samoans. Of course Grant, as usual, will share in the plunder.

Republican Economy.

Will some of our Republicans who brag about their reduction of expenses explain the following table?

Employees.	1859.	1873.
Treasury Dept.,	3783	11,430
War "	246	1,666
Navy "	92	8,241

In 1859 the total number of all the employees was 43,000, and now it is 87,000, or twice as many—an army of office-holders larger in number than Sherman had when he marched to the sea, and paid ten times as much, live better, and never risk their lives.

Our Postal Expenses.

In 1868 the expenses of our Post Office Department were $22,000,000, but in 1874 they were $33,000,000, an increase of $11,000,000, or about fifty per cent. And yet Republican papers gabble about the reduction of expenses and economical administration.

SENATORIAL NOMINATION.—TYRONE, October 16.—The conference at Tyrone for the Thirty-fourth district for Democratic Senator, last evening nominated T. J. Boyer, of Clearfield. The candidates were S. R. Peale, of Clinton; P. Gray Meek, of Centre, and T. J. Boyer, of Clearfield.

Grant, and his horses and retinue about the White House now cost the people $124,000 a year. And yet the Republicans say he is a *cheap President!*

How the Money is Spent.

No wonder our people groan under existing hardships, and are endeavoring to see what caused them. *It is personal and governmental extravagance.* The following figures need no explanation:

GOVERNMENT EXPENSES UNDER GRANT.

Judiciary.		
1868.	$700,000	
1873.	3,800,000	
	Increase,	$3,100,000
Surveying Lands.		
1868.	$373,000	
1873.	1,128,000	
	Increase,	$755,000
Coast Survey.		
1868.	$400,000	
1873.	800,000	
	Increase,	$400,000
Surveyor General's Office.		
1868.	$95,000	
1873.	414,000	
	Increase,	$319,000
Sub Treasury.		
1868.	$200,000	
1875.	500,000	
	Increase,	$300,000
Miscellaneous.		
1868.	$53,000,000	
1873.	73,000,000	
	Increase,	$20,000,000

These tables show where the money goes. The people demand a change.

HOW DEMOCRACY IS PROSPERING.—The Harrisburg *Patriot* says: The resistless march of the Democratic party to the possession of the government of the country is portrayed in the following eloquent figures. In 1870 there were only four Democratic State Legislatures. In 1875 there are twenty-five Democratic Legislatures. The Democrats are thus seen to have gained political control of nearly two-thirds of the States of the Union. In 1870 there were ninety Democratic members of the House of Representatives of the United States. In 1875 when Congress meets in December, there will be one hundred and eighty members of that body. In 1870 there were twelve Democratic members of the Senate of the United States. In 1875 there are twenty-eight Democratic Senators.

The mighty revolution indicated by these expressive figures is moving forward to complete accomplishment. In Pennsylvania the Democrats have rescued one branch of the Legislature and two important departments of the State Government from Republican rule. The election of November will close the beneficent work by bringing the whole government of the State under Democratic control.

The Greenback Depreciated by a Republican Congress.

The greenback of the war contained a promise and a contract as follows:

"This note is legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on import and interest on the public debt, *and is exchangeable for United States six per cent. twenty year bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years.*"

This contract and promise held the greenback equal to the bond, being interconvertible with it. In 1864 this convertibility was destroyed, else the greenback to-day would be equal to the interest bonds, which are six per cent. better than gold. On this point Chief Justice Chase delivered an opinion from which we quote:

"The best support for note circulation is not limitation, but receivability, especially for loans bearing coin interest. * * It is plain that a currency so supported cannot depreciate more than the loans, in other words, below the general credit of the country. It will rise or fall with it. At the present moment, if the notes were received for five per cent. bonds, they would be at par. In other words, specie payments would be resumed."—*Pittsburgh Post.*

The coming man has come, and his name is Zack. Chandler. The great Grant has at last found his man, and this western statesman whom the Republican Party of Michigan threw overboard and refused to return to Washington as United States Senator, is to be Secretary of the Interior,—the successor of the much lamented and highly recommended Delano. This blood and thunder gentleman has at least one qualification for a position in the cabinet of his beloved chief, to wit: A fondness for alcoholic beverages. Of course, Ulysses will get the first pull at Zack's decanter, and perhaps the last one too, with a few between times. The greatest objection that we can offer to this new cabinet officer is this; the annual supply of firewater sent out as rations to the Indians, and for which the people pay only a few hundred thousand per annum, will be needed for home consumption, and the poor savages will be left very much in the situation of Mother Hubbard's dog in search of a bone, they will get none. "Can such things be and overcome us like a summer's cloud?"

Internal Revenue Expenses.

The Beureau of Internal Revenue, something unknown in our Country until the Radicals came into power, organized to collect revenue directly from the people, is kept in existence mainly to give employment to a horde of office-holders. The following exhibit speaks for itself.

	Collected	Cost	Per cent
1867	266,000,000	7,900,000	3
1874	103,000,000	5,400,000	5¼

That is, since Grant has come into power the cost of collecting the revenue has nearly doubled.

PILGRIM NOMINATIONS REPUDIATED.—PHILADELPHIA, October 17.—The voting by the members of the Union League on the question of sustaining or rejecting the action of the committee of Sixty-two, in rejecting certain republican candidates, was closed last night. The result was as follows:

Sustaining the committee	644
Against the committee	451
Majority in favor of the committee	193

The Radical press are constantly calling attention to the fact that Gov. Hartranft made a Dutch speech at Kutztown. We did not know that the ability to speak that language was a necessary qualification for office. If so Grant, Rawle, and hosts of their politicians are in a bad box.

But to relieve their minds we may state that Judge Pershing not only talks fluently our Pennsylvania Dutch, but is an excellent German scholar.

In thirteen State elections in Ohio since 1859 the average Republican majority has been 36,000. During this entire period of sixteen years the Democrats have carried only three elections in the State. Yet in that State, which has always been regarded as entirely safe by the Republicans, they are shouting over the election of a Governor by a meagre majority of 5,000. Their present exultation reveals the extent of their alarm. The Ohio election has merely broken their fall. The inevitable day of judgment has only been postponed.—*Patriot.*

Even Bill Mann, reckless and unscrupulous as he is, was forced to admit in a stump speech at Philadelphia on Saturday night that "Pershing is a just and good man." How fortunate it is for Mann that he is not within Pershing's dispensation of Justice.—*Democratic Watchman.*

Editorial Notices.

We give below a few additional notices which have appeared in our Exchanges, concerning the change of Editors of the COLUMBIAN:

Hon. H. L. Dieffenbach retires from the *Columbian*, death in his family requiring his removal back to Clinton county. We are really sorry that the newspaper field loses so trenchant and effective a writer. Mess. Brockway & Elwell succeed him on the *Columbian*, to whom, abundant success!—*Gettysburg Compiler.*

C. B. Brockway has resumed the editorial chair of the Bloomsburg *Columbian*, and will be assisted by George E. Elwell, both gentleman of ability, and well known to most of the journalists of Pennsylvania. Mr. Dieffenbach has gone to Clinton county. —*Genius of Liberty.*

H. L. Dieffenbach has sold the Bloomsburg *Columbian* to Brockway & Elwell—and the paper hereafter will be conducted by them. The *Columbian* during Mr. Dieffenbach's ownership was conducted with marked ability, and it did much for the cause of Democracy. We wish the new proprietors success. We know they will keep up the reputation the paper has attained throughout the States.—*Democrat and Register.*

The *Columbian*, of Bloomsburg, Pa., has had a change of editors, Mr. H. L. Dieffenbach, who has had charge of the paper for several years past, having retired and been succeeded by Messrs. C. B. Brockway and George E. Elwell, son of Judge Elwell, of Bloomsburg. As George is a native—one of the "boys" of Towanda, his numerous acquaintances here will be interested in the above statement. We are happy to welcome him to the editorial ranks and wish him a long and prosperous career therein. The new firm bring to their task experience, integrity, and superior abilities, and we trust their patrons will reward them with an increased business and enlarged list of subscribers.—*Towanda Journal.*

RETIRED.—Our friend H. L. Dieffenbach, Esq., has retired from the editorial charge of the *Columbian*, and of all the men in the State, he is one whom the editorial fraternity will regret most to lose. An able and fearless writer, he did his duty well at all times, and as the editor of the *Columbian* he made it one of the best papers in the State. We bid him farewell, and extend to him our kindest wishes for health and prosperity in whatever situation the future may place him. Messrs. Brockway and Elwell assume control of the paper. With the former we are well acquainted, and we feel sure he will leave nothing undone that will add to the already high reputation of the *Columbian.*—*Zeigler's Herald.*

Notwithstanding the tried ability of Capt. Brockway in the editorial chair, we regret that we can only welcome him back to his old profession at the cost of the retirement of H. L. Dieffenbach, the late editor of the Bloomsburg *Columbian*. Mr. Dieffenbach was not only one of the ablest, but one of the most fearless and honest of journalists, and we have more than once been encouraged and strengthened by his manly words of approval when we have felt it incumbent upon us to step outside of the usual rut of subserviency to party wire-pullers. So far as the interests of the party are concerned there is no danger that they will suffer in the hands of Messrs. Brockway and Elwell, Mr. Dieffenbach's successors.—*Honesdale Herald.*

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—Owing to the death of his wife, which necessitates his removal to Lock Haven to look after the interest of his children, H. L. Deiffenbach, Esq., has disposed of his interest in the Bloomsburg *Columbian* to Hon. C. B. Brockway and G. E. Elwell, Esq. While we regret that Mr. Dieffenbach should find it necessary to doff the editorial harness, which he has graced with industry and ability for a number of years, we are pleased that the Democratic organ of "Old Columbia" should fall into the hands of two such able and sprightly writers as Messrs. Brockway & Elwell. May they meet the success justly due their efforts. —*Elk Democrat.*

H. L. Dieffenbach, Esq, retired from the Bloomsburg *Columbian*, having disposed of that journal to Messrs. Brockway & Elwell. His reasons for retiring are justified by the death of his wife, which sad event occured a few months ago, and in which he had the general and heartfelt sympathy of the craft Under Mr. Dieffenbach's control the *Columbian* has become one of the leading Democratic papers in the State, being greatly admired and extensively quoted. His retirement from its columns will be greatly regretted, not only by his own immediate readers, but likewise by the Democracy of the whole State. Mr. D. is one of the ablest writers in the Commonwealth, and he can just now illy be spared from the ranks of Democratic journalists.

The *Columbian*, however, is left in competent, though younger hands. Captain Brockway is well known over the State as a good writer and lawyer. He was formerly a member of the Legislature, and took a prominent position in that body. His associate, Mr Elwell, is also a young lawyer, and a son of the distinguished Judge of that name. We hope to see the *Columbian* prosper under the new arrangement.—*Watchman.*

The Japanese Goverment has quite a number of iron-clads in its navy, but they are tied up for fear that they will sink if put to any practical use.

John Quincy Adams is to be placed on the Democratic ticket in Massachusetts for lieutenant-governor.

The oil regions will likely be represented at the Centennial Exposition by the Derrick of the old well. The derrick is still standing at the well, near Titusville.

A disgusted and disappointed miner arrived at Cheyenne from the Black Hills. He exhibits $3.20 in gold dust, and says it was washed out by three men in fifteen days.

On the 12th inst, a scaffold at one of the Centennial buildings broke down, while a number of men were on it, twelve of whom were severely injured. They were conveyed to the Philadelphia Hospital, where they received the proper medical attention.

DETROIT, Oct. 16.—The schooner Favorite, sunk twenty-five years ago in Lake Erie, with 2500 casks of whiskey on board, has been discovered by a party of Chicago wreckers. The prize is valued at $300,000.

An extensive gang of counterfeiters has been arrested in Wyoming and susquehanna counties. A man named Geo. B. Camp appears to have been the head of the gang, and his confessions have implicated a number of others, who have been arrested and held to bail.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.—A terrible tragedy occurred at Roseville, Pa., recently. A young gentleman and lady got married, contrary to the wishes of the father of the girl who, after reading the farewell letter his daughter had left behind her, followed the newly married couple to the hotel where they where eating their wedding dinner in company with a few friends. The frenzied father attacked his daughter's husband fiercely with a knife. The latter, in order to frighten the old man and protect his own life, drew a revolver. The bride sprang between her husband and father just as the pistol was accidentally discharged, and, receiving a bullet in the brain, dropped dead upon the floor. The horrified husband sank upon his knees beside the form of the woman he loved so well, and called upon her in agonizing accents to look upon him. Finding, after a few seconds, that the spark of life had extinguished in the form of his bride of an hour, the heart-broken husband rose to his feet, and before those standing around the little group, awe-stricken and terrified, realized his intention, he had sent a bullet into his own brain and his lifeless form fell beside that of his dead wife. The father was so terribly shocked that he had to be led from the scene like a child. He was soon brought to, however, by being arrested and placed under $2000 bail to await the action of the grand jury.

MR. BUCKALEW AT BLOOMSBURG

Mr. Buckalew addressed a meeting at the Opera House, Bloomsburg, on Saturday evening last, (October 16th.) From notes taken by Prof. S. N. Walker, Court Reporter, we are able to furnish a part of the speech, as follows:

GENTLEMEN:—The Democratic party of Pennsylvania has presented to us, for our support, candidates who are most fit and worthy, in our judgment, for the places for which they have been named. Our nominating convention at Erie was peculiarly fortunate in its selection of a candidate for Governor, regard being had to his character and to his past career; for, in private life, in professional life as a member of the bar, in political life as a member of the Legislature, and, more recently, in judicial service in the adjoining county of Schuylkill, he has shown himself, he has proved himself, to be a most deserving, reliable, able and true man; and I suppose that when this can be said with truth of a candidate even for the highest office in our State, (that of Governor,) all has been said that is necessary, save only that he shall agree with us in opinion upon party questions and upon public affairs.

The gentleman who has been nominated for the second office to be filled by the people this year, (I mean the office of State Treasurer,) is still better known to us; and, although there may be those who will criticise Col. Piollet for this, that, or the other cause—there may be those who have been brought into conflict with him in past contests in our congressional district or elsewhere—yet it must be admitted that he is a man of great energy of character, that he has been a successful business man in the several pursuits in which he has engaged, that he has an ambition and a desire for the approval of his fellow citizens—in short, that he has all those characteristics which will fit him for an energetic, and, if you choose, an ambitious administration of the Treasury. And of one thing we can be well assured, and that is, that, (so far as integrity in the discharge of official duty is concerned,) he will neither steal any of the public moneys nor, so far as he can help it, permit anybody else to steal them. So, gentlemen, the candidates who have been nominated for our support for State officers, stand fairly before us as reputable and fit men to fill the places for which they have been named. Now, what are the reasons that address themselves to men of various opinions and positions in favor of their election—in addition to the considerations of fitness to which I have referred? Why, mainly and principally, that they are candidates of Reform—pledged to reform the administration of the government of the State; and that reform of administration and management in our State affairs is now, if possible, more necessary than in former and recent years. I do not propose to go into details, but I refer generally to facts with which you are familiar through the public press, and through other sources of information—facts of this character: that legislation has been loose and reckless and sometimes profligate; that executive action in its connection with legislation and in many other respects, has been open to just complaint, and particularly that in the administration of the treasury of the State, of the finances of the State, there has been great and notorious abuse. I have, lying under my hand, the official statements of the State Treasurer for the four years ending in May 1874; and these statements made up monthly, show that during those four years, there was an average surplus, (*i. e.*, an amount unused—money not required for current administrative purposes,) of between a million and a half and two millions of dollars, and that this surplus was deposited in various institutions, with various depositaries throughout the State, some of them of admitted and others of doubtful credit and standing, and that obviously large amounts were deposited for political reasons with persons, with firms, and institutions, where no prudent officer of the State, looking only to the public interests, would have placed them. One of the resolutions adopted by our convention at Erie is a resolution strongly denouncing the management of the State Treasury, and it demands that hereafter, all the public moneys of the State not needed for current expenses, shall be promptly applied upon the indebtedness of the State, through the agency of the sinking fund, and that no State Treasurer or friend of his, either political or personal, shall hereafter be permitted to make profit out of the public moneys—that these enormous balances shall not be made to yield interest or profit to a high officer of the State or to his confederates in wrong.

Three years ago, a gentleman who once filled a high position in the government of our State, informed me that his own institution had for years statedly paid to the State Treasurer, interest upon public moneys deposited therein—that the payment of this interest to the Treasurer, was as much a matter of course, as the depositing of funds in the institution when collected by the collecting officers in the section in which he lived. There is, gentlemen, no reason to doubt that this has been a course of conduct, or rather of abuse, in treasury management for years. You will remember that, in the Constitutional Convention, this subject was fully considered without difference of party and the Convention adopted the most stringent provisions against this abuse. But, gentlemen you may make your laws as stringent and searching as you please, you may make your Constitution as far-reaching as you please so that its provisions shall be fitted for correcting all abuses of public administration—to correct or prevent them—and you will utterly fail unless you select proper men to administer your laws and *to obey your Constitution.* [Applause.]

We have nominated men with special reference to these objects of reform, to which I have referred, and who, if elected, will perform their whole duty.

It cannot be denied, gentlemen, that we have fallen upon evil times. We know that industry in all its channels of activity is more or less paralyzed. We know that commercial life is disturbed, and all the business transactions of our people greatly embarrassed. It has now become an absolute necessity that we shall look about us and shall come to understand where we are and whither we are drifting. But in order to see clearly where and how we stand, it will be necessary to ascertain how we have come into our present position.

Gentlemen, we had four years of waste, because we had four years of war, and it is impossible that any people shall engage in such "a dance of death" without having inflicted upon them most serious and lasting evils. Now what do we get as the result of the great conflict in which we were engaged—judged to be necessary by us of the Northern States and therefore prosecuted to its end with unflinching vigor? Why, we inherit from that struggle a national debt now somewhere above twothousand millions of dollars. We hardly care to know the exact amount—it is so great that a hundred millions above or below a given sum is camparatively unimportant. Upon that debt we pay an interest, the rate of which is higher, I believe, than that paid upon its debt by any other civilized country in the world. Besides, the interest upon our debt is paid not in the ordinary currency which passes from hand to hand among the people in business transactions (I mean greenbacks and national bank notes) but paid in coin or its equivalent. And again, a great part of that interest is not paid to domestic holders of our public loans but is paid abroad to foreign creditors. Now, all this constitutes a great burden, constantly pressing upon the energies and industry of the American people. We don't see it; it falls upon us mostly unseen and yet it is a constant influence affecting all business and monetary transactions among our citizens. In Pennsylvania, also, we have a State debt, which yet exceeds twenty millions, and Philadelphia, our principal city, has a debt of fifty or sixty millions charged upon a population of only 750,000. If you go over to New York City you will find there as a legacy from Rings and from improvident administration generally, a debt of about one hundred and thirty millions. You are aware gentlemen, that prior to the crisis and panic of 1873, our business corporations in the country, plunged headlong into debt, and this was especially the case with the great railroad companies. Some of you may have bonds sold by Jay Cooke & Co., of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which are now wholly unavailable to you for any purpose of sale or income. And our municipalities throughout the country, cities, counties, boroughs, and towns, rushed forward in a career of improvement, in many cases improvidently, anticipating the future before the future came. Thus it was that large masses of corporate and local indebtedness were created in additon to those of the general and State governments. But, gentlemen, this process and habit of debt-making did not stop with our governments and corporate bodies; it extended among the people, and became everywhere a characteristic of individual business and enterprise. But debt creation indicated profuse outlay and expenditure, public and private, greatly facilitated by government issues of paper money and the operation of the national banks.

At one time, during the war, the government expenditures were at the rate of two millions of dollars a day. In June 1864, the year before the end of the war, I was called upon to vote and did vote for appropriations amounting to one hundred and thirty millions of dollars—in a single bill! It was the handling of enormous sums of money, the tremendious outlays that were caused by and required by the war—it was the speculation which war operations begat in the country, and causes allied to those that introduced into our business life habits of reckless and extravagant expenditure that we have not yet broken away from—which we have not yet abandoned It is necessary that the American people, like other people before them, shall learn the hard lesson of economy and frugality, the lesson may be hard, but necessity will teach it, and a like necessity will require that it shall be learned.

But as far as remedies can be applied to the existing situation of things, we should seek for them and apply them. I suspect that government can do but little towards affording an immediate and radical cure for "hard times"—complete instant relief for prostracted labor, and stricken industry. Capital will remain timid; labor will remain partly unemployed; distress more or less stringent, will continue, in some quarters of our country, and these things government cannot wholly prevent. For society does not depend upon government mainly or mostly for its prosperity and welfare. There are only certain things which government can do; its sphere is limited; it is by no means that omnipotent power which the ignorant and unthinking suppose it to be. That people who are most independent, self-reliant, not looking to government as the source of their prosperity, but to their own industry and labor, frugality, enterprize and independent spirit will best succeed in the race of prosperity and in the struggle for national life. This may be very old fashioned doctrine, but it is taught and enforced by the history of the world.

Gentlemen, I don't think that government, by issuing paper money profusely to the people, can increase their wealth. I don't think that if the government to-morrow undertook to take charge of the industries of the people—to furnish them employment, and to provide the means by which their services should be paid, it would succeed any better, than other governments which at sundry times have undertaken to work such a paternal but futile policy. Now upon these subjects of money and public faith our party has a declaration of doctrine, self-adopted, and now existing in full force. It was adopted in Convention at Baltimore in 1872, when we asked from the people of the United States their confidence and support for our candidates and our cause and is expressed in the 7th and 8th Resolutions of the platform of that year. Those resolutions read as follows:

"7th. The public credit must be sacredly maintained; and, therefore, we denounce repudiation, in every form and guise.

"8th. A speedy return to specie payments is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government."

That, gentleman, is our party platform upon public faith and money, and it will continue in force until changed by competent authority. A national convention of like character to that of 1872 and with similar powers, will sit during the coming year, and will announce again the position of the Democracy of the United States upon public questions. Until that time, no authority whatsoever is authorized to speak decisively for us as a national organization. Doubtless, the Congress of the United States, which will sit during the coming winter, at Washington, will be required to meet various questions of finance and of government policy and the Democratic majority of the House of Representatives, composed of men selected from all parts of the United States, will be entitled, measurably, to speak for us upon these questions, and perhaps, with reference to them, to influence our future action.

At present the Democratic party in the United States, by virtue of their platform of 1872, remain, as they always have been, a hard-money party—devoted to a constitutional coin currency as the standard of values—regarding depreciated, inconvertible paper money in time of peace as both injurious and disgraceful. And from this position they cannot depart without danger of dissolution and extinction as a great national party. But the holding to sound principles of public policy, established by the teachings of political economists and vindicated by the history of nations, does not exclude considerations of expediency and judicious action in their application. The year after the Democratic platform of 1872 was adopted, a panic smote the people of the United States, first in the great cities and afterwards throughout the country, from the pressure of which we have not yet recovered. Then, and now, we had and have a currency in circulation composed of legal tender and of national bank notes, both provided, and virtually issued by the government of the United States. I agree that a reasonable and prudent man, taking into account the existing money of the country, (if we may call it such,) and the existing prostration of business, may pause and hesitate long, in the application of radical and complete remedies, such as theory suggests, for existing evils. Therefore, there has been, and there is, a pretty general agreement of opinion, that the immediate resumption by the government of the payment of its obligations in coin shall not be pressed—that such a measure is impracticable at the moment, and probably cannot be accomplished in the very near future. There must be pause given; there must be preparation made; the government and the people must, in various ways, prepare themselves for the accomplishment of that great object. Therefore, so far as men are proposing delay, and with delay preparation for resumption, so far as recent party platforms in Ohio and in this State of either political party look to measures of alleviation and of preparation for a return to the only constitutional standard of money, my judgment and my sympathies go with them; and I believe I speak for a majority of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, when I say that beyond the limit and scope of these remarks, which I now submit to you, they are not prepared to go, and that any charge or supposition that they desire to launch government upon an experiment of expansion and inflation is unfounded—an imputation upon them which the future will repel as it will repel all other present forms of falsehood and mistake. That upon the question of currency and money our party stands firmly in the old ways, immovably for the principles which they have always believed and professed and this position, and the desire and intention to return to the former condition of things, when coin was the standard of value and the Constitution of the United States which requires it was enforced, are plainly consistent with prudence, with deliberation, and with all proper measures of preparation for the accomplishment of that great purpose.

Republicans, Read and Reflect.

The following is an extract from the *Legislative Record* of 1862, page 252:

Mr. Pershing, (on leave given) offered the following resolution, which was twice read:

Resolved, That the House has heard with feelings of patriotic joy, the intelligence of the capture of Fort Donelson; and we hereby tender the thanks of the people of Pennsylvania to the gallant officers and men of the army and navy, who by the recent victories at Roanoke Island, Fort Henry, and Fort Donelson, have added new lustre to the American name, blighted the hopes of treason and of traitors, and thrown an imperishable glory over the age and nation.

The above resolution, which was unanimously adopted, was the first of the character offered in the legislature of Pennsylvania during the rebellion. AFTER SUCH EVIDENCE, WHO WILL DARE REPEAT THAT CYRUS L. PERSHING WAS NOT A UNION WAR DEMOCRAT?—*Daily Miners Journal October 7th 1872. (Rep.)*

Democratic Rally.

CHAIRMAN WRIGHT SOUNDS THE PENNSYLVANIA BUGLE

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE ROOMS, PHILADELPHIA, October 13, 1875—2 o'clock, A. M. —*To the people of Pennsylvania:* The indications are that the friends of reform are defeated in Ohio. It has been a gallant and bold fight by the people of that State against the money of the Federal Treasury and the money of the banking institutions of the country. It has been an issue between the honor and integrity of the masses against official power. We sympathize with the men who have fallen in defense of those sacred rights guaranteed to them by the Constitutional laws of the country. By the power of their own money, raised from them by oppressive taxation, they have fallen. But the issues presented in the contest which has transpired in Ohio are not those which are before us in Pennsylvania. The people of Ohio are an agricultural people. The great staples of Pennsylvania consists of her iron, her coal, her manufactories and mechanical industries; these have first felt the baleful influences of a profligate government and a bad system of national legislation. We of Pennsylvania have been first to feel the rod of oppression and tyranny. The people of Ohio have yet to learn what it has been our misfortune to realize; had they but been sensible of the wrongs we suffer, the power of the money of the Federal treasury, and the corrupt and demoralizing practices of the men who used it, could never have beaten down the honest yeomanry of Ohio.

What, therefore, is our duty as Pennsylvanians? The disasters of our friends in Ohio should encourage us to combat this insolent foe with a determination and zeal that have no limitation. The obligations we owe to ourselves, to our country, to our families and to the cause of good government imperiously demand this of us. The desolation of our manufacturing industries, the depression of the wages of labor require that we should enter into the approaching contest with all our courage, with all our energy and a settled determination on our part that nothing shall be left undone which the emergency requires at our hands. We cannot afford that the hard earnings of a busy life of labor shall be exposed to the executioner's hammer, nor can we stand and endure that terrible burthen of taxation which is exacted from us.

Let us go into this contest under the broad banners of reform. Let us stand by the organization that has been formed and the resolves adopted by the Democratic Convention at Erie. Let us merge every personal consideration and look only to the common good in the relief of a suffering and distressed people. Let us battle for our homes and firesides before the mercenary power of a mercenary government shall rob us of them.

Fellow citizens, the issue before you may be the last one between the power of incorporated wealth on one side and the integrity and honor of the popular masses on the other. Let those who are attempting to impoverish and ruin you understand and know that the hour of determined resistance has come, and that it is your purpose to make that manly resistance which the emergency of the occasion requires.

HENDRICK B. WRIGHT,
Chairman Democratic State Committee.

The working man now gets $1 where he got $2 for his labor two years ago, even if he can get employment, yet he has $3 taxes to pay where he has had one in 1873. The very men who put down his wages and put up his taxes, ask for his vote. Will he throw it away upon them?—*Pittsburg Post.*

Judge Pershing's fearless treatment of those derelict officials in Schuylkill county, is what most disturbs Republican equanimity just now. There are so many of that stripe in the opposition party, that the election of a man who has the courage to grapple bravely with official wrong is to them a source of terror.—*Philadelphia Chronicle.*

AN AWFUL SUICIDE.—On Tuesday, the 28th of September, Michael Shaffer, of Brady township, on returning from the barn, entered the house and was met by his wife, who flourished a knife and attempted to take his life, but he made his escape from the house. Failing to injure her husband, she thrust the knife into her own abdomen, disembowling herself and then started for the woods. She did not run far until she fell, and expired in a short time. She has been subject to periods of insanity, and no doubt was laboring under such influence when she committed the deed. —*Clearfield Republican.*

Common Sense vs. Prejudice.

By R. V. PIERCE, M. D., of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., Author of "The People's Common Sense Medicine Adviser," etc., etc.

I am aware that there is a popular, and not altogether unfounded, prejudice against "patent medicines," owing to the small amount of merit which many of them possess. The appellation "Patent Medicine" does not apply to my remedies, as no patent has ever been asked for or obtained upon them, nor have they been urged upon the public as "cure-alls." They are simply some favorite perscriptions, which, in a very extensive practice, have proved their superior remedial virtues in the cure of the diseases for which they are recommended Every physician has his favorite remedies, which he oftenest recommends or uses, because he has the greatest confidence in their virtues. The patient does not know their composition. Even prescriptions are usually written in a language unintelligible to any but the druggist. As much secrecy is employed as in the preparation of proprietary medicines. Does the fact that an article is prepared by a process known only to the manufacturer render that article less valuable? How many physicians know the elementary composition of the remedies which they employ, some of which have never been analyzed? Few practitioners know how Morphine, Quinine, Podophyllin, Leptandrin, Pepsin, or Chloroform, are made, or how nauseous drams are transformed into palatable elixirs; yet they do not hesitate to employ them. Is it not inconsistent to use a prescription, the composition of which is unknown to us, and discard another preparation simply because it is accompanied by a printed statement of its properties with directions for its use?

Some persons, while admitting that my medicines are good pharmaceutial compounds, object to them on the ground that they are too often used with insufficient judgment. I propose to obviate this difficulty by enlightening the people as to the structure and functions of their bodies, the causes, character, and symptoms of disease, and by indicating the proper and judicious employment of medicines, together with such auxiliary treatment as may be necessary. Such is one of the designs of the people's Medical Adviser, forty thousand copies of which have already been published, and are sold at the exceedingly low price of $1,50 and sent (post-paid) to any address within the United States and Canada.

If you would patronize medicines, scientifically prepared, use my Family Medicines. Golden Medical Discovery is tonic, alternative, or blood cleaning, and an unequaled cough remedy: Pleasant Purgative Pellets scarcely larger than mustard seed, constitute an agreeable and reliable physic; Favorite Prescription, a remedy for debilitated females; my Compound Extract of Smart-Weed, magical remedy for pain, bowel complaints, and an unequaled Liniment for both human and horse-flesh; while Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is known the world over as the greatest specific for Catarrh and "Cold in the Head," ever given to the public.

These standard remedies have been before the public for many years—a period long enough to fully test their merits, and the best argument that can be advanced in their favor is the fact that their sale was never so great as during the past six months.

Marriages.

KAHLER—ARMS.—On the 14th inst., at Bloomsburg, by the Rev. J. McCron, Mr. W. H. Kahler to Miss Mary. H. Arms, both of Danville, Pa.

STOKER—NEYHARD.—On the 14th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. A. Houtz, Mr. J. B. Stoker to Miss Anna E. Neyhard.

OHL—CRAWFORD.—On the 14th inst., at the parsonage in Bloomsburg, by the Rev. T. F. Hoffmeier, Mr. Michael T. Ohl, of Hemlock, to Miss Julia E. Crawford, of Mt. Pleasant twp., Columbia Co., Pa.

SMITH—CRAWFORD.—At the same time and place and by the same, Mr. Clark M. Smith of Hemlock to Miss Mattie Crawford of Mt. Pleasant, Col. Co., Pa.

NUFER—ROBB.—On Thursday, the 13th inst., by Rev. J. McGarrah, Wm. F. Nufer, of Clarksville, Lycoming Co., and Mary J. Robb, of Turbotville, Northumberland Co., Pa.

FISHER—KITCHEN.—On the 14th inst., by Rev F. Gearhart, Mr. Jacob Fisher to Miss Rosetta Kitchen, both of Columbia county.

Deaths.

THORNTON.—In New Berlin, on October 9th, Mrs. Mary Thornton, aged 66 years, formerly of Light Street.

LEIDY.—In Hemlock, on the 11th inst., Mrs. Lena, wife of Capt. Isaac Leidy, aged 74 years, 6 months, and 26 days.

GUILD.—Mrs. Sallie Guild, on the 17th day of October, 1875, aged 7 years, 7 months, and 27 days.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 1.25
Rye "	.90
Corn, new, "	.50
Oats, "	.40
Flour per barrel	7.00
Cloverseed	7.00
Flaxseed	1.50
Butter	.35
Eggs	.20
Tallow	.08
Potatoes	.40
Dried Apples	.10
Hams	.16
Sides & Shoulders	.12
Lard per pound	.18
Hay per ton	20.00
Beeswax	.25
Timothy Seed	4.50

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 4.00 per Ton
No. 5 "	$ 3.75 " "
No. 6 "	$ 2.50 " "
Blacksmith's Lump on Wharf	$ 4.00 " "
" Bituminous "	$ 6.00 " "

Democratic State Nominations.

GOVERNOR,

CYRUS L. PERSHING,

Of Schuylkill county.

STATE TREASURER,

VICTOR E. PIOLLET,

Of Bradford county.

Columbia Co. Democratic Nominations.

SENATOR,
CHARLES G. BARKLEY, Bloomsburg.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
GEORGE SCOTT, Catawissa.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. FRANK ZARR, Bloomsburg.
REGISTER and RECORDER,
WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY, Bloomsburg.
TREASURER,
Dr. HUGH W. McREYNOLDS, Hemlock,
COMMISSIONERS,
SILAS W. McHENRY, Jackson.
JOHN HERNER, Locust.
AUDITORS,
JOHN B. CASEY, Bloomsburg,
MARTIN V. B. KLINE, Catawissa.

Republican State Nominations.

Governor—JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
State Treasurer—HENRY RAWLE.

Prohibition State Nominations.

Governor—ROBERT A. BROWNE.
State Treasurer—ELIJAH F. PENNYPACKER.

Democratic Meetings

Democratic meetings will be held as announced below. The Vigilance Committees will please see that the places where meetings are fixed are properly warmed. Two speakers will attend each meeting.

Foundryville, Friday, Oct. 22d.
Beaver, Friday, Oct. 22d.
Iola, Saturday, Oct. 23d.
Jackson, Saturday, Oct. 23d.
Benton, Monday, Oct. 25th.
Sugarloaf, at Eckiel Cole's, Tuesday, Oct. 26th.

The above will be evening meetings and will commence at 7½ o'clock. Where no building is named the members of the standing committee will see that a place is procured. Places not provided for will be filled by writing to the chairman of the County Committee. By order of the Standing Committee.

W. J. BUCKALEW, Chairman.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF C. D. REDLINE DECEASED.
Letters of Administration on the estate of C. D. Redline, late of Greenwood township, Columbia Co., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to J. S. Redline and Elias Watts, of Greenwood township. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrators without delay.
JOSEPH S. REDLINE,
ELIAS WATTS,
Administrators.
Sept. 22, '75-6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF SUSAN KINNEY, DECEASED.
Letters testamentary on the estate of Susan Kinney, late of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Peter Brugler, of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa., Executor, to whom all persons indebted are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the said Executor without delay.
PETER BRUGLER,
Executor.
Oct. 22.—6w.

EXECUTOR'S SALE!

The undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of George Longenberger, dec'd, will expose to sale on the premises, in Main township, Columbia county, on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16th, 1875,

at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described property, to wit:

All that certain tract of land, situate in the township of Main, Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Northwardly, by the public road leading from Catawissa to Mifflinville; eastwardly, by lands of Daniel Miller; southwardly, by public road leading from Espy to Mainville; westwardly by lands of George Breisch, containing

6 Acres of Good Timber Land.

Terms made known on day of sale.
JAMES McALLARNEY
WM. LONGENBERGER.
Executors.
Oct. 22—ts.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned, Administrators of the estate of Peter Bitner, Jr., will expose to public sale on the premises on

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10th, 1875,

at ten o'clock A. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

A MESSUAGE AND TRACT OF LAND

situate in Locust township, County of Columbia, adjoining lands of Edward Strausser, David Stine, A. P. Fisher and Jacob Gable, containing

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHT ACRES,

more or less, saving and excepting four acres of the aforesaid tract of land set apart to the widow. The land is mostly cleared, whereon is erected a

2 Story Frame Dwelling House

and FRAME BANK BARN.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of the sale; and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.
LEWIS DOTY,
MICHAEL STINE,
Administrators.
Oct. 22.—ts.

AGENTS WANTED,
A LIBRARY IN ONE BOOK

The wisest and most brilliant literary gems of *three thousand years*, selected from more than

500 Authors, Poets, Reformers, Theologians, Statesmen, Philosophers & Wits,

whose genius has illumined the world. This new cyclopedia of thought is arranged by topics in illustration of the Gospel story of Christ, printed for reference at the foot of the page. Other special features of this remarkable book, entitled

CHRIST IN LITERATURE

are given in our circular. The book is edited by

EDWARD EGGLESTON, D. D.

is handsomely illustrated, and is in all respects an elegant and valuable work. Clergymen, Teachers, Agents, all who wish to earn money, should apply immediately for terms and territory to J. B. FORD & CO., Publishers, 27 Park Place, New York.
oct22-4w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of writs of Fieri Facias, Alias Fieri Facias, Vend. Ex., & Levari Facias, issued out of the court of Common Pleas and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on the premises on

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18th, 1875,

at one o'clock P. M., the following real estate, to wit:

All that certain farm or tract of land situate in Scott township, Columbia county, on the northern bank of the north branch of the Susquehanna river, between the towns of Bloomsburg and Espy, bounded on the north by land of J. Harvey Creveling, on the east by land of John Shuman on the west by land of H. G. Creveling and Edward Rawlings, containing about 124 acres, more or less, with the appurtenances, and whereon are erected one large two storied brick dwelling house with Mansard roof, with heating range and water attachments, with stable and wagon house and all outside buildings belonging to and corresponding with said dwelling house. Also one two storied frame tenant house and large bank barn with sheds and other outbuildings, land in good state of cultivation. The property will be sold in two parcels, or to the best advantage to purchasers and creditors.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Daniel Snyder.

ALSO,

On the same day at two o'clock P. M., the following real estate will be sold on the premises:

One lot in the town of Espy, bounded on the south by Main Street, on the west by an alley, on the north by an alley, and on the east by lot of William Schechterly, being 82½ feet front and 173½ feet deep, whereon is erected a two story brick dwelling, bank and frame stable, with outbuildings.

ALSO,

One other lot in said town, bounded on the south by an alley, on the west by an alley, on the north by Second street, on the east by Wm. G. Girton, being 82½ feet front by 173½ feet deep, whereon is erected a 1½ story butcher shop, office and outbuildings.

ALSO,

One other lot of land in said town, bounded on the north by Second street, on the east by Thos. W. Edgar, on the south by an alley, and on the west by M. A. Green, and other property of H. G. Creveling, being 82½ feet front by 173½ feet deep, whereon is erected a two story frame stable.

ALSO,

One other lot of land, bounded on the north by Second street, on the west by Lightstreet road, on the south by M. A. Green, and on the east by other property of H. G. Creveling, being — on Second street and — on Lightstreet road, whereon is erected a two story frame dwelling and outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of H. G. Creveling.

ALSO,

On the same day at 3 o'clock P. M., the following real estate will be sold at public sale on the premises:

All that lot of ground in the town of Espy, bounded on the south by Main street, on the west by Geo. F. Unangst, on the north by an alley and on the east by an alley, being 60 feet front more or less, whereon are erected a two story frame dwelling, frame stable and outbuildings with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of Eli Hartman.

ALSO,

On the same day at 4 o'clock P. M., the following real estate will be sold at public sale on the premises:

One lot situate in the town of Espy, bounded on the north by Main street, on the east by an alley, on the south by an alley, and on the west by Nehemiah Richards, being 60 feet front and — feet deep, whereon are erected a two story frame dwelling house, a frame stable and outbuildings.

ALSO,

One other lot situate in Espy, bounded on the south by Main street, on the east by a street, on the north by an alley, and on the west by land of Butler Edgar, being 100 feet front and 180 feet deep, whereon are erected a two story frame house, wagon house carpenter shop, ice-house &c.

ALSO,

One other lot situate in said town, and bounded on the north by an alley, on the east by Mrs. R. Thomas and on the west by A. Heckman and David Whitmire, on the north by other land of Abram Snyder, containing — acres whereon are erected a frame barn, shed and outbuildings.

ALSO,

One lot of land in said township, bounded on the east by Lightstreet road, on the south by L. & B. R. R. on the west by land of Moore Creveling, and on the north by other lands of Moore Creveling, containing 38 acres, more or less.

ALSO,

One lot of land bounded on the west by Lightstreet road on the south by L. & B. R. R., on the east by public road, and on the north by land of the heirs of John Robison and Jesse W. Merrel, containing 41 acres.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of Abraham Snyder.

ALSO,

on FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1875,

on the premises, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following real estate, to wit:

All that certain messuage or tenement and stone house and lot or parcel of land situate in Briarcreek township, Col. Co., bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a stone on the south side of the L. & B. R. R. and a corner of land of Lydia Sponenberg, thence by said rail road north 85 degrees west 8 and four-tenth perches, north 87¾ degrees west 12 perches to a stone in line of land of Daniel Pursel thence by same and land of Wm. L. Freas south 7½ degrees east 64 and eight tenth perches to a line stone, thence by land of the said Stephen Thomas south 78½ degrees east 7 and four tenth perches to a line stone, north 35½ degrees east 34 and nine tenth perches to the middle of the North Branch Canal, thence along the same north 77 degrees west 9 and 8-10 perches north 8¼ degrees east, 18 and 6-10 perches to a stone, by land of Lydia Sponenberg thence by the same north 84¾ degrees west 4 and 9 10 perches to a stone, and north 7½ degrees west 16 and 9-10 perches to a stone, the place of beginning, containing 8 acres and 47 perches of land, neat measure, with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of Jacob Kocher and Maria his wife.

MICHAEL GROVER,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office,
Bloomsburg, Oct. 22, 1875

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE!

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Columbia county, the undersigned, Administrators of the estate of Philip Miller, dec'd, will expose to public sale on the premises on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16th, 1875,

the following described real estate, to wit:

LOT NO. 1. Bounded and described as follows: on the west by land of James Carr and Rebecca Garrison, on the south by the Susquehanna river and the heirs of Savilla Webb, on the east by the heirs of Aseneth Baker and Levi Miller, and on the north by the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg rail road and purparts Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12; situate in Centre township, and extending into Scott township, in the County of Columbia aforesaid, containing 56 acres and 1½ perches, whereon are erected a large

TWO STORY BRICK & FRAME DWELLING HOUSE

with out-kitchen, good water at the door, an APPLE ORCHARD, all improved land.

LOT NO. 2. Situate in Centre township, in the County of Columbia aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the west by Scott township line, on the south by purparts Nos. 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 and the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg rail road, on the east by land of N. L. Campbell and Joseph Pohe, and on the north by land of Frederick Hagenbuch, containing 85 acres and 87 perches, whereon are erected

A BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

A GOOD BANK BARN, water convenient to house and barn, an APPLE ORCHARD. About ten acres are wood land.

LOT NO. 3. Situate in Centre township aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: on the west by land of James Carr, on the south by lot of Benjamin Miller, on the east by purpart No. 5, and on the north by purpart no. 2, containing 112 perches, whereon is a

LIMESTONE QUARRY.

LOT NO. 5. Situate in Centre township aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: on the west by purparts Nos. 3 and 4 and lot of Benjamin Miller, on the south by purpart No. 1, on the east by purpart No. 6, and on the north by purpart No. 2, containing 2 acres and 53 perches, whereon is a

LIMESTONE QUARRY.

LOT NO. 6. Situate in Centre township aforesaid, bounded on the west, south, east and north by purparts nos. 5, 1, 7 and 2 respectively, containing two acres and fifty-nine perches, whereon is a

LIMESTONE QUARRY.

LOT NO. 7. Situate in Centre township aforesaid, bounded on the west, south, east and north by purparts nos. 6, 1, 8 and 2 respectively, containing two acres and fifty nine perches, whereon is a

LIMESTONE QUARRY.

LOT NO. 9. Situate in Centre township aforesaid, bounded on the north, west and south, by purparts nos. 2, 8 and 1 respectively, and on the east by purparts nos. 11 and 12 and lot of Andrew Gingles and John W. Shuman, containing two acres and fifty-nine perches, whereon is a

LIMESTONE QUARRY.

LOT NO. 10. Situate in Centre township aforesaid, bounded on the north, east and south by purparts nos 1 and 2, and on the west by purparts nos. 11 and 12 and by lot of Andrew Singles and John W. Shuman, containing two acres and fifty-nine perches, whereon is a

LIMESTONE QUARRY.

LOT NO. 11. Situate in Centre township aforesaid, bounded on the west, north and east by purparts nos. 9, 2 and 10 respectively, and on the south by lot of Andrew Singles and John W. Shuman, containing fifty perches, on which is a

LIMESTONE QUARRY.

LOT NO. 12. Situate in Centre township aforesaid, bounded on the north by the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg R. R., on the east, south and west by purparts nos. 10, 1 and 9 respectively, containing fifty perches.

LOT NO. 13 Situate in Centre township aforesaid, bounded on the south by the public road leading from Bloomsburg to Berwick, on the east by land of the heirs of Eve Webb, on the south by the North Branch Canal, and on the west by land of Tillman Nagle, containing two acres and one hundred and eleven perches, whereon is erected a

Frame Dwelling House and Outbuildings.

LOT NO. 14. Situate in Centre township aforesaid, bounded on the north by the public road leading from Bloomsburg to Berwick, on the east by land of the heirs of Eliza Thomas deceased, on the south by land of Tillman Nagle, and on the west by school house lot, containing ninety-eight perches, whereon is erected a FRAME BARN.

LOT NO. 15. Situate in Main township, county aforesaid, bounded on the north by the Susquehanna river, on the east and south by lands now or late of the heirs of George Longenberger deceased, and on the west by land of ——, containing 112 acres and 52 perches, all wood land.

LOT NO. 16. A wharf lot situate in the village of Espy, Columbia county aforesaid, adjoining the North Branch Canal on the south, an alley on the north, and Market street in said town on the west, containing about three-fourths of a square perch.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of the sale; and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi. Purchasers to pay for Deed or Deeds except the purchasers of no. 16—the estate to pay for deed.
BENJAMIN MILLER,
A. N. SHUMAN,
Administrators.
Oct. 22—ts.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, OCT. 22, 1875.

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train	6.45 A. M.	7.36 A. M.
Mail Train	7.36 A. M	5. 2 P. M
Express Train	1.46 P. M.	11.54 A. M
" "	8.34 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.38 A. M.	7.30 P. M.
Regular Express	3.58 P. M.	11.33 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

Subscribers who have paid the retiring editor of the COLUMBIAN in advance will be credited with the amount on the books of Brockway & Elwell. The new firm will also fill all advertising contracts.

NOTICE.

All contracts made by Mr. Dieffenbach for advertisements, and pre-paid subscriptions will be carried out by the present proprietors of this paper. Business cards in the directory will be continued, at the old rates, unless otherwise ordered, and will date from Oct. 1st, 1875. Indebtedness to the COLUMBIAN on any account from July 1st, 1873, to Oct. 1st, 1875, will settle with Mr. Dieffenbach. Persons desiring to stop their paper, if any, and those wishing to subscribe or to have their post office changed, will please notify us at once. The paper will be continued to old subscribers unless otherwise ordered. Owing to the great amount of work incident upon taking charge of the office we have not had time to change the dates on the printed directions. Next week they will be changed to Oct. 8th, 1875.

Our legal duties will not be neglected by reason of our having taken charge of this paper One member of the firm, and both, when necessary, will constantly look after the interests of our clients.

On Saturday we will open a line of Ladies' ready-made Cloth Coats, which we will offer at very low prices. Call and see them.

CLARK & WOLF.

Turn out to the Democratic meetings and hear the issues of the day discussed.

The Hazletonians are again agitating the new county question.

E. H. Little, Esq., has purchased the property on Third Street formerly owned by David Betz, for $3,500.

Mr. Samuel Hoyt,of Kingston, died on Thursday night of last week. He was widely known and respected.

"What is the use of my advertising, I have been here for twenty years." *Tell* people so. That *is* advertising.

John H. Parker, of Greenwood, at the late Fair received a premium for some extraordinarily large pumpkins. We tried to eat one and failed.

Don't fail to read the local notices. That is the way to ascertain who are the leading merchants of the town and the places where you can buy the best goods at the lowest rates.

The important mining case of the Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company vs. Joseph M. Frick, tried in Schuylkill county, has been decided in favor of the plaintiff, the jury awarding $17,000 damages.

We are thankful to our friends throughout the County for the liberal support and encouragement that we are receiving. Keep the ball rolling. The larger our subscription list, the better paper we can afford to publish.

The little child of Franklin Keller's, on Iron Street, mentioned in last week's COLUMBIAN was buried on Tuesday last, having died from the effects of the injuries received by falling into a kettle of hot water.

Buckwheat seems to be a more than average crop this year. J. H. Fritz counted the grains on a stalk of buckwheat and found to his utter astonishment fourteen hundred grains which had sprung from one seed.—*Benton Weekly.*

Invitations are out from his honor, Judge Garrick M. Harding, announcing the marriage of his daughter, Miss Harriet Fuller Harding, to Mr. William W. Curtin, son of the ex-Governor. The ceremony is to take place on Thursday morning, October 21st, at 11 oclock, in St. Stephen's church.—*Record of the times.*

NO BOLTING.—We are authorised by Hiram Schweppenheiser to state that he is not a candidate for County Treasurer. He believes the action of the Convention was not entirely regular, but for the sake of harmony and success declines to be the instrument to breed dissatisfaction in our ranks.

The following was found at the bottom of page 125 in Deed Book K, in the writing of Charles Conner, then Recorder:

"The weather up to this period, February 4th, 1848, has been unusually mild, no snow above an inch deep and a break up every few weeks. Very strange weather, truly."

Gen. Noyes, with a wooden leg, managed to outrun the repudiation team in Ohio last Tuesday.—*Pittston Gazette.*

Some person ought to inform the editor of the *Gazette* that Noyes was not a candidate this year. But, then, in these days any kind of stuff suits Republican readers.

There was a "Grand Opening" of the Nagle House, in Danville, last evening, (Thursday.) Mr. Levi Dungan, of Philadelphia, delivered an address, and music was furnished by Stoe's Orchestra. A ball was the leading feature of the opening. Mr. L. B. Stricker has taken charge of the Nagle House, and will make it a first-class hotel in every respect.

The Bloomsburg *Republican*, in speaking of the Nob Mountain Meeting says that "the worst traitors in the nation were invited to attend." Among the speakers were C. R. Buckalew, Heister Clymer, Gen. Ent, Wesley Wirt, and C. B. Brockway, and the camp was guarded by Col. Seeley and other soldiers. Some of these men fought for their country, but neither Beckley or Brown ever smelled rebel gunpowder.

H. C. Hartman has in his store window, an ingenious piece of French mechanism. It consists of a clock surrounded by vines and flowers, in which a humming bird hops about in the most life-like manner, while at the base of the clock, which is a representation of a rock, a bullfinch is drinking from a stream of water, running from the side of the rock. The birds sing and are accompanied by music from the interior of the clock. It is worth stopping to see.

We are informed that all the money has been subscribed and the ten per cent paid in that is required to make the turnpike from Shickshinny to Fairmount Springs, but as yet an organization has not been perfected. The project is a grand one and we hope to announce, ere long, the completion of the same. There is not a farmer residing in either the western portion of Luzerne or the eastern portion of Columbia who will not be benefitted by it, and it is the duty of all interested to push the work along.—*Echo*

THE OPERA HOUSE MEETING.—On Saturday evening last, despite the imperfect notice and heavy rain, a considerable number of citizens gathered at the Opera House to hear the speech of Hon. C. R. Buckalew. It was a calm and impartial review of the candidates and issues. No abler exposition has yet been made of the vexed currency question, and there was no attempt to evade or mislead in regard to it.

As we publish the speech this week, our readers can judge of its merits for themselves, and we would call the attention of our readers to its utterances.

Mr. Buckalew was followed by C. B. Brockway in a brief speech.

The lovers of oysters, and legion is the name of such, will be delighted to learn that ancient oystermen are predicting the best season for that sort of sea fruit since 1860.

We have a new carrier, and some of our subscribers have failed to receive the COLUMBIAN, We hope that in the future all such omissions will be reported to us promptly that we may rectify them.

"All notes, drafts and checks drawn through any bank, require a two-cent stamp. This is a new decision of the internal revenue department. The penalty is fifty dollars.

NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING.—A good deal of interest was manifested at the letting of the Normal Boarding Hall last week. Seven bids for the entire work were received, varying from $47,000 to $59,216.89. An estimate of the material on hand determined the result, and the contract was let to John S. Sterner, of Bloomsburg, at $42,494. A large number of bids for portions of the work were also received, but in the aggregate were not available.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS—A Democratic meeting will be held at Espy, in Baker's Hall, Wednesday evening, October 27th. A meeting will also be held at Rupert in the school house on the same evening.

A meeting will be held at Mainville, Thursday evening, October 28th; also one at Mt. Pleasant, Miller's the same evening.

The above meetings will commence promptly at seven o'clock.

In response to our suggestion of last week concerning an entertainment for the benefit of the Normal School, Mr. E. Jacoby has kindly offered his services as manager of a Dramatic Troupe for the purpose mentioned. Any of our citizens willing to take hold of this matter can obtain information and help to complete arrangements by calling upon him. The first thing to be done is to organize, with a competent head. The enterprize must be carried through.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—The Muncy *Luminary* says that John Gortner, of Jordan township, Lycoming county, lost two horses last week under somewhat peculiar circumstances. Mr. Gortner was plowing on a very steep side hill, and below him was a fiercely burning log heap. By some means the horses stumbled and fell, and becoming tangled in the harness, struggled and rolled until they landed in the fire, and were so badly burned that to end their sufferings they were killed.

Vic. Piollet's Fishingcreek record is unpalatable. Did he go from "Nob Mountain Camp Meeting to Canada direct?"—*Bloomsburg Republican.*

What bosh! Somebody should muzzle that junior editor because Beckley certainly did not write the article. He knows better. A lie well stuck to, it has been said, is as good as the truth; but the *Republican* should remember that the "Canada meeting" was in 1864, and the Nob Mountain meeting in 1865.

Sheriff Grover met with an unfortunate accident last Tuesday night, from the effects of which he will suffer pain and annoyance for some days to come. He was at the house of Samuel Dietterich near Lime Ridge, and stepped from an outer door, thinking there was a porch outside to receive him. This was not the case and the result was a fall of some eight feet to the ground beneath. The medical gentlemen state that no bones are broken, unless it may be a minor fracture of a rib or two, and the sheriff will make his appearance in society as soon as a cut hand and a bruised frame will permit.

We understand that active steps will be taken during the winter for the erection of water works. This has grown to be rather a *dry* subject, but the immediate necessity for the works still remains. Within the last few years more than four times as much property has been destroyed by fire as would suffice to pay for the most complete improvements, and much of this destruction might have been prevented but for the entire absence of any facilities for extinguishing flames. With addition of water works Bloomsburg will be one of the most complete towns in the interior of the State.

PERSONAL.

The genial face of our friend, Col. L. L. Tate, beamed upon us in our sanctum last week. The Col.'s many acquaintances through the County will be pleased to learn of his good health and prosperous condition. He was here attending the senatorial conference.

Hon Geo. D. Jackson, Michael Meylert, of Sullivan county, Robert P. Allen, ex-Sheriff Piatt, J. Gamble, Hon. J. J. Metzgar, Col. Embick, of Lycoming, J. S. Sanders of the Hazleton *Sentinel*, Thomas Chalfant, of the Danville *Intelligencer*, Col. R. B. Ricketts, of Wilkesbarre,and many other distinguished gentlemen were in town last week.

Mr. C. M. Lee, who was elected County Superintendent of Wyoming county while he was a student at the Normal School, attended the Fair. Mr. Lee has entered upon the duties of his office.

The Centennial Dramatic Association may well feel gratified and encouraged by the success of the performances at the Opera House on Thursday and Friday evenings of last week The House was packed on both occasions; in fact it was the largest audience ever in attendance, not excepting the opening nights. The people are evidently beginning to appreciate the efforts of our young friends. "The Hidden Hand," though a somewhat difficult piece for them to attempt, was well rendered, and the stage arrangements were the best we ever witnessed there. The music, under the leadership of Mr. A. W. Monroe, was much improved, and added greatly to the excellence of the entertainment though we must suggest that if that high note' on the violin, at the end of each piece, were omitted it would be much more agreeable to the ear. As all the members of the Association did themselves credit in their parts we shall not attempt to particularize. We hope to hear from them soon, again.

THE SENATORIAL CONFERENCE.

The Democratic conference of the 24th senatorial district met at Bloomsburg on Thursday, the 14th. All the counties were represented.

Columbia by Hon. John G. Freeze and Cyrus B. McHenry.

Lycoming by H. H. Cummin, Hon. John Metzger.

Montour by James McCormick, William Yorks.

Sullivan by Michael Meylert, John G Wright.

On assembling, on motion of Mr. Meylert, of Sullivan, Hon. John G. Freeze, of Columbia, was elected chairman, and H. H. Cummin, Esq. of Lycoming, was chosen secretary.

Nominations for senator being in order,

Mr. Wright nominated George D. Jackson of Sullivan.

Mr. McCormick nominated Thomas Chalfant of Montour.

Mr. McHenry nominated Charles G. Barkley of Columbia.

Mr. Metzger nominated Robert P. Allen of Lycoming.

The subsequent proceedings of the conference consisted mainly of ballotings and adjournments It remained in session until 11 A. M. on Saturday—in which time 150 ballots had been taken with varying results, but none in securing to any candidate a nomination. Great good nature and the most amicable intercourse prevailed among all parties during the whole contest. The difficulties were increased by the fact that the present is a one year term, succeeded by a two year term, and then a four year term; and finding it impossible to overcome them at the present sitting, the conference adjourned to meet at Williamsport on Wednesday, October 20th at 10:30 in the forenoon.

Judge Pershing is a man of medium stature, rather slightly built, with thin, clear cut features, keen eyes and hair verging into gray. His deliberate way of speaking and hearing gives him a judicial aspect that is heightened by his clean-shaven face and the gold-rimmed spectacles he always wears. A little in his looks, and still more in his manners he resembles Charles R. Buckalew.—*Honesdale Herald.*

It is inexplicable why the management of so many county fairs in this State is conducted on the narrow gauge principle. This sort of management seems to have been a particularly distinguishing feature of the Columbia county fair held at Bloomsburg last week. It was conspicuously parsimonious in all its relations to the public, and seemed to think it the proper thing to utterly ignore the newspaper press of the county—a fact that cannot hurt the papers nor help the future of the agricultural society.—*Gazette & Bulletin.*

ANOTHER BREAKER BURNT.—The large breaker of Messrs Graeber & Kimbel, at Locust Gap, this county, was consumed by fire on Tuesday night last. This is the second time the breaker burned, the last one having just been completed. Its cost is about one hundred thousand dollars. It was considered one of the best in the Shamokin region. The fire was caused by incendiaries, who set it on fire in three places. We have not learned whether there was any insurance on the building or not.—*Sunbury American.*

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

The meeting in the school house at Jerseytown, Monday, Oct. 18th, was addressed by Col. J. G. Freeze and Geo. E. Elwell. The house was well filled.

A meeting was held at Orangeville the same night, addressed by E. E. Orvis and W. J. Buckalew, Esqrs.

The Fowlersville meeting on Tuesday evening was organized by electing Henry Shaffer President and Franklin Lamon Secretary. Attendance was fair. Addresses were made by R. R. Little and B. Frank Zarr, Esqrs., of Bloomsburg.

The meeting at Catawissa was well attended and was held at the Masonic Hall. It was organized by electing J. B. Knittle Chairman, and Joseph Martz, Secretary. Prof. Walker, of this place reported the speeches. E. E. Orvis and C. B. Brockway addressed the meeting. The Catawissa Band furnished music for the occasion. Catawissa is alive and will do her share.

A meeting was held at Lawrence's school house in Franklin, on Tuesday the 19th, Jesse John presiding. W. J. Buckalew made a speech. Much enthusiasm was exhibited.

C. W. Miller and George E. Elwell addressed a meeting at Rohrsburg on Wednesday evening last. Joseph Keller presided. There was a reasonably good attendance.

At Locust, same evening, B. Frank Zarr, C. B.Brockway and William Bryson made speeches to a large audience. Elias Helwig presided.

At Mifflinville, same evening, R. R. Little and E. E. Orvis. Esqs., addressed a large audience. Christian Wolf was president and A. W. Hess and Charles Workheiser were elected secretaries.

FRIGHTFUL TRAGEDY. — HACKETTOWN, N. J., October 16—2 p. m.—A German painter, named Ritter, shot his two children this morning, at this place, and then shot himself.

The youngest child, aged four years, is dead, and the other, aged eight, cannot live until night.

Ritter, himself, is not dangerously hurt, the ball not penetrating his skull.

Ritter had some trouble in his family previous to this and had been separated from them several years until recently, when they started anew here. Ritter, at the time of the murder, was just recovering from a drunken spree.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—Saturday night about 12 o'clock as a man by the name of Milton Black attempted to cross the canal bridge at this place, with the intention of going to his home in Nescopeck township, he was brutally assaulted by Jake Buck, son of Jesse Buck, formerly of this place, and terribly beaten. On Sunday the man Black appeared before Esquire McAnall in a sad looking plight, his head cut open, face bruised and clothes torn, and swore out a warrant for the arrest of Buck. The warrant was placed in the hands of Constable Knorr who started for Nescopeck for the purpose of arresting Buck, but did not succeed in doing so, as Buck got wind of the affair and made himself scarce. No cause is assigned for Buck's brutal treatment, and if caught he will be severely punished.—*Berwick Independent.*

THE CREDIT SYSTEM

The practice of buying on credit the necessary articles of the household is fatal to good economy. The housekeeper must always pay dearer when she does not pay cash. The tradesman must have interest for his money, for a man will never in a busy community be willing, and is seldom able if he were willing, to forget it. To the ordinary cash price of the article he therefore adds the interest which may accrue during the time that credit is allowed. This, moreover, is not all; there must be a premium exacted by the dealer for the risk he runs in trusting his goods to that class of more or less dangerous customers who never pay ready money. Even the most honestly disposed of these are often unsafe debtors, for they are generally such as are imprudent enough to anticipate their incomes, and to overrun them in expenditure. The credit system, moreover, is a temptation to unnecessary purchases. There is a sort of check in the sight and touch of the hard won money to the disposition to dispose of it lightly. On the other hand, there is something in the facility of credit, removing as it does the disagreeable necessity of payment to a vague future, very seductive to the buyer, who can gratify his love of possession with a momentary sense, at any rate that its gratification costs him nothing. There is no such cheap and cautious purchaser as cash.

RUN OVER BY THE CARS.

On Tuesday evening about seven o'clock train No. 12 on the L. & B. road from Plymouth ran over a man who was sitting on the track at the time near Toby's Eddy. The engineer did not observe the victim until too late to prevent a collision. The train was stopped at once and the body was placed on the baggage car. The man was not recognized by any of the train hands, and he was supposed to be dead, as blood was flowing freely from terrible gashes in his head and there were no signs of animation given. At Kingston the conductor thought to remove the body, but some one there suggested that it be carried to West Pittston, as it was believed that agent Blanchard could tell who he was. On arriving at West Pittston Blanchard was called, and he at once recognized the bruised and mangled victim as Andrew Hunlock, a nephew of Judge Harding, who with his parents resides on Exeter street. The body was at once removed, and while Blanchard and another were subsequently engaged in washing the face of what was supposed the dead man, he suddenly revived. Care was now given him and shortly he was removed to his home. His wounds were dressed and it was discovered that no bones were broken, although he was terribly bruised on many parts of the body. It will be some time before Hunlock will be able to get about, but he ought to be thankful that he has escaped with his life.—*Comet.*

LOST! LOST!!

On Tuesday Oct. 19th, at James Ammerman's store near Still Water, a liver colored Spaniel Pup, long curly ears, had on a black strap collar with tinned ring. Any person returning, or giving information leading to the recovery of same will be liberally rewarded by applying at this office.

On Saturday we will open a line of Ladies' ready-made Cloth Coats, which we will offer at very low prices. Call and look at them.

CLARK & WOLF,

Do not buy a Merino or Cashmere dress without seeing Lutz & Sloan's stock.

Jacoby sells Fine Tub Oysters at 35 cents per quart. His Oysters are always fresh as his sales average 40 gallons per week.

Mens, Ladies' and Children's woolen Hose at E. M. Knorr's.

Martha Washington Neck Handkerchiefs and Jabot Ties just received at Clark & Wolf's.

Lutz & Sloan claim that their Black Alpaca's are better this year than ever for the same price, which is a fact.

15 Dozen New Ties,and 27 dozen of Linen Collars and Cuffs, just received at Clark & Wolf's.

Overcoats! Overcoats! Overcoats!
for
Men, Boys and Children.
Great Bargains at
D. Lowenberg's

Felt Skirts at C. C. Marr's.

I. W. Hartman sells the best Black Alpaca for the price in Town. Go and see for yourself.

Ladies, did you see that large case of Ribbons, all at 25 cents per yard, from No. 9 to 7 inches wide, at Clark & Wolf's.

Machine Needles and Oil at C. C. Marr's.

Blankets, Flannels, Ginghams, Prints and a full line of all the leading Domestics at Clark & Wolf's.

Boys Fine Boots at E. M. Knorr's.

I. W. Hartman opens his pound Calico and sells it at 6 cents per yard.

Clark & Wolf have just received a line of standard Prints at 7 cents per yard by the bolt.

Go to C. C. Marr for E. Butterick & Co's. Patterns.

Calf Shoes at E. M. Knorr's for $2.00 per pair.

A big line of Dress Cottons in all the new styles and a full line of the new styles in Worsted Fringe now open at Clark & Wolf's.

Mens Kip Boots at E. M. Knorr's for $4.25. Boys Kip Boots from $2.50 to $3.75.

More Muslins, Calicoes and Cotton Flannels this week at Lutz & Sloans.

A full line of Corsets at Clark & Wolf's.

10 Pieces Appleton A. Muslin 10 cents per yard by the bolt, for cash only, at I. W. Hartman's.

For $4.00 cash you can get 40 yards of Appleton A. Muslin at Lutz & Sloan's.

A nice line of all the leading styles in Braids, Gimps,40 dozen Moss terce Fringes, Lace in Guipures, Yak, and Common Laces at Clark & Wolf's.

You can get Black Beaver Cloth for ladies' sacques and coats at Lutz & Sloans for $2.25, $3.50 and $4.50 per yard.

A new invoice in Silk Handkerchiefs and Ribbons at Clark & Wolf's.

Rubber Boots at McKinney's.

Do not forget that Clark & Wolf sell Appleton A. for 10 cents per yard by the bolt,Hill and Fruit of the Loom 1 yard wide for 12 cents per yard by the bolt.

Oysters by the gallon or quart, at Russel's.

TOWANDA BOOTS; TOWANDA BOOTS

The best and most reliable for every one to buy. Try them. For sale at McKinney's.

Did you see that 25 cent Dress Goods at Clark & Wolf's both Plaid and Plain with a full line of other Dress Goods at Clark & Wolf's.

$2.00 buys a good pair of Ladies Shoes at McKinney's. Call and examine.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!
Specialties just received at
D. Lowenberg's.
Gents' Cashmere Mufflers,
Gent's Silk Mufflers,
Gents' Silk Handkerchiefs,
Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs,
Gents' Linen Cuffs,
Collars, &c.

A full line of Underwear for both Ladies' and Gentlemen from 50 cents to $2.00 at Clark & Wolf's.

Farmers in want of first class articles of Threshers and Cleaners; also, one and two horse Tread Powers, call on or address J. M. Hulshizer, Light Street, Columbia County, Pa. 3m*

C. W. NEAL & BRO., spare no expense to send out nice Coal. 32tf

Do not forget that cheap lot of Ribbons at Clark & Wolf's only 25 cents per yard.

ELEGANT SUITS,
Latest Style,
In Ready Mades,
at D. Lowenberg's.

An elegant line of Gent's Underwear,
Pure Merino Shirts and Drawers,
Medicated Flannel Fine all Wool,
Canton Flannel,
Childrens and Boy's Merino Pants and Vests at D. Lowenberg's.

Cashmeres in all the new shades from $1.00 per yard, and up, at Clark & Wolf's.

Fresh arrival of Blankets, Lap Robes, and Buffaloes, Buffalo Lining and Border. Panic prices at C. S. Furman's.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!
Fine Dress Shirts,
Percale Shirts,
Fine Cheviot Shirts,
Boy's Shirts,
The only reliable fitting Shirt is at D. Lowenberg's.

Men's Fancy Slippers at E. M. Knorr's.

Men's Calf Boots, best in market for $5.00 at E. M. Knorr's.

If you want a good Ham,
If you want cheap and good Tea,
If you want Coffee—Java or Rio,
If you want good Canned Fruit,
If you want the best Mackerel,
If you want Sugar for the least money,
If you want the best Syrups in town,
If you want good Cigars,
If you want good Tobacco,
If you want anything in the Grocery and Provision line, go to RUSSELL'S, Main street.
tf-25

Good clean Coal to be had only of C. W. Neal & Bro. 32tf

Cheese! Cheese! Cheese! Fine assortment of Cheese at Russel's.

FARMERS, ATTENTION.— RUSSEL takes Butter Eggs, Lard and Produce in exchange for goods.

Don't be worried and anoyed with not only a poor quality of Coal but dirty and slaty besides, but buy of C. W. NEAL & BRO. who deal only in the best qualities. 32tf

HATS! HATS! HATS!
Latest Styles,
Lowest Prices,
Largest Stocks,
At D. Lowenberg's.

All Coal slated and screened before leaving the old established coal yard of C. W. NEAL & BRO. 32tf

Wyoming Seminary and Commercial College, Kingston, Luzerne county, Pa., has accommodations for 175 boarders and 200 day scholars. Students received at any time and charged for board from the time of admission. Students prepared for college, teaching and business. Commercial course and telegraphy unsurpassed. Common English studies thoroughly taught. College preparatory course equal to that of any other school. Send for a catalogue and a Commercial Journal to Rev. D. Copeland, Ph. D. Commercial students address Prof. L. L. Sprague.

Oat Meal for sale at Russel's. Call and try it

If you want a first class Farm Wagon,
If you want a Platform Pleasure Wagon,
If you want an Eliptic Spring Wagon,
If you want a Pleasure Wagon,
If you want your Wagon put in good trim,
If you want repairs done good with short notice, Go to J. R. FAUS.

When you go to Philadelphia stop at the Allegheny House, No. 812 and 814 Market street; having been recently renovated. Price only $2 per day. A. BECK,
March 19,'75-1y Proprietor.

COAL. COAL

Old Established Coal Yard.

C. W. NEAL & BRO., Wholesale & Retail Dealers in all sizes of the best qualities of Red and White Ash Coal, at the very lowest market rates. Have constantly on hand large stocks of
Domestic,
Cupola,
Blacksmith's Anthracite,
Bituminous,
and Limeburner's Coal.

Especial attention given to the preparation of coal before leaving our yards. Grain and Lumber taken in exchange for coal. Coal delivered to any part of the town at short notice. Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's store, or at our office, will receive prompt attention. Office and Yards at William Neal & Sons' Furnace, East Bloomsburg. Your patronage respectfully solicited.

COAL. [7—tf—25] COAL

HELP TO MOTHERS NURSING INFANTS.— It is a conceded fact that mothers who have the care, anxiety and draught of nursing infants are weak and need the aid of some stregthening tonic to make up the nourishment required for the growth of the child. Ale, porter, and lager beer have often been recommended. Of late, since physicians have become aware that Port Grape Wine produced by Alfred Speer, of Passaic, N. J., is strictly pure thay have prescribed it instead of ale and porter. This wine is principally sough for by mothers who have nursing infants as the best supply medium to be found. The wine is rich in body and not intoxicating but gently stimulating. Druggists generally keep it, and sell it for a dollar a bottle.—*Enquirer.*

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

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WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

A. T. Stewart says the best advertising mediums he has ever found "are the old established organs of the two political parties, at the several county seats throughout the Union." "These," he says "reach every family of the least account in their several counties, and are more carefully read than any other class of journals." If Mr. Stewart's judgment is of value, there is no difficulty in deciding which paper it is for the interest of business men to advertise in THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, upon which this paper is partially founded, was established in 1836, and the COLUMBIAN now enjoys a wider circulation and greater prosperity than it ever did. It goes regularly into two thousand families in Columbia and adjoining counties, and by most of them is read from the first to the last line. It is the only recognised exponent of nearly five thousand Democratic voters in the county. It gives advertisements a tasty display, that makes them attractive to its patrons, thus ensuring greater certainty that they will peruse them. While its circulation is undoubtedly much the largest in the county, the advertising rates of the COLUMBIAN are no higher than those of other papers with barely half and several not one-fourth the number of subscribers. Facts like these speak for themselves. No shrewd business man will neglect to insert his advertisements in the COLUMBIAN tf.

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THE BEST PRINTING OFFICE.

The present is a good opportunity to remind the friends of the paper, and the public generally, that the COLUMBIAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE has no superior in this section, and, in some respects, is without an equal. During the last year we have completely renewed our types and made large additions, and it is no idle boast to say that we have now the Best Presses, the Best Assortment of Type, the Best Stock of Paper, Cards, &c., and the Best Workmen in the country. Our workmen are specially adapted for their places, and we make it a point to always give our customers a neat, correct and satisfactory job.—We do not claim to do work for less than others, but will warrant it to be as cheap as can be done anywhere and yield a decent profit. All who are in need of Job Printing of any kind—Plain or in Colors—will find it to their interest to give the COLUMBIAN Office a trial. We have on hand every variety of Cards, Paper, Ink, Envelopes, Tags, &c., that is likely to be called for, and can furnish any quantity or style of work on short notice. Binding to order. tf.

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DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA.

Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its symptoms are almost infinite in their variety, and the forlorn and despondent victims of the disease often fancy themselves the prey, in turn of every known malady. This is due, in part, to the close sympathy which exists between the stomach and the brain, and in part also to the fact that any disturbance of the digestive function necessarily disorders the liver, the bowels and the nervous system, and effects, to some extent, the quality of the blood.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron a sure cure. This is not a new preparation, to be tried and found wanting; it has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success; it is not expected or intended to cure all the diseases to which the human family is subject, but is warranted to cure Dyspepsia in its most obstinate form. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron never fails to cure. Symptoms of Dyspepsia are loss of appetite, wind and rising of food, dryness in mouth, heartburn, distension of the stomach and bowels, constipation, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Try the great remedy and be convinced of its merits. Get the genuine. Take only Kunkel's, which is put only in $1 bottles. Depot,259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia.

For sale by all druggists and dealers everywhere.

TAPE WORM

Entirely removed with purely vegetable medicine, passing from the system alive. No fee until the head passes. Come and refer to patients treated. Dr. E. F. Kunkel, No 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia. Advice free. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms also removed. The medicine for removing all others but Tape Worm, can be had of your druggist, ask for KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price $1. E. F. Kunkel Philadelphia, Pa.

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AN IMPORTANT FACT.

The voluntary testimony of thousands establishes beyond all doubt a fact of vital importance to the sick and debilitated, viz, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an absolute specific for remittent and intermittent fever, dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, mental depression, sleeplessness, chronic diarrhoea, and all diseases of the stomach, liver, and bowels. The unmedicated stimulants usually prescribed in these cases only aggravate the symptons, instead of removing them. The Bitters, on the contrary, act as a corrective and invigorant, without producing the unpleasant and dangerous consequences of the old school practice. The action is mild and soothing to the irritated stomach and bowels, promoting digestion and preventing flatulency, nausea, headaches and all intestinal irregularities. A wineglassful before meals greatly assists digestion. The convalescent may use them with great benefit, as a means of restoring strength and cheerfulness.

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THE GREAT ANTI-PERIODIC

The certainty and promptitude with which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters conquer the most obstinate cases of malarial disease, and the complete protection which they afford the system against the miasmatic poison which impregnates the air of low-lying, marshy localities stamp them as the foremost of American antiperiodics. Wherever on this continent fever and ague is a regular visitant—in the bottom lands of the South, the new clearings and mining districts of the West, and in all localities in the Eastern and Middle States where malaria prevailes, the Bitters are recognized as the only true specific for the disease, and its most reliable preventive. They are, moreover, a safe and agreeable as well as a certain remedy, and on this account are immeasurably superior to the preparations of quinine, arsenic bismuth, and other mineral poisons mistakenly administered as curatives for maladies caused by miasma, and which if persisted in work irreparable injury to the constitution.

Unfortunately, fever and ague, and the other febrile complaints generated by miasma, are not the only evils which result from it. A great variety of disorders are superinduced by the irritation which it causes. Among these are neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, periodical headache, palpitation, painful affections of the spleen, and various derangements of the stomach. When traceable to malaria, the above affections are apt to assume, like the disease which originated them, an intermittent type; that is to say they recur at regular intervals. Hostetter's Bitters, however, obviates them all, by banishing the miasmatic virus from the system.

Health, the poor man's riches, the rich man's bliss is found in AYER'S MEDICINES, after a fruitless search among other remedies. A word to the wise is sufficient.

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The Blood owes its red color to minute globules which float in the fluid, and contain in a healthy person, a large amount of Iron, which gives vitality to the blood. The Peruvian Syrup supplies the blood with this vital element, and gives strength and vigor to the whole system.

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CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,
Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic,
Schenck's Mandrake Pills,

Are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary consumption.

Frequently medicines that will stop a cough will occasion the death of the patient, they lock up the liver, stop the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage follows, and in fact, they clog the action of the very organs that caused the cough.

Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are the causes of two-thirds of the cases of Consumption. Many persons complain of, a dull pain in the side, constipation, coated tongue, pain in the shoulder blade, feelings of drowsiness and restlessness, the food lying heavily on the stomach, accompanied with acidity and belching up of wind.

These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver.

Persons so affected, if they take one or two heavy colds, and if the cough in these cases be suddenly checked, will find the stomach and liver clogged, remaining torpid and inactive, and almost before they are aware the lungs are a mass of sores, and ulcerated the result of which is death.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is an expectorant which does not contain opium or anything calculated to check a cough suddenly.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic dissolves the food, mixes with the gastric juices of the stomach, aids digestion and creates a ravenous appetite,

When the bowels are costive, skin shallow, or the symptoms otherwise of a billious tendency Schenck's Mandrake Pills are required.

These medicines are prepared only by
J. H. SCHENCK & SON,
N. E. corner Sixth and Arch Sts Phila.
And are for sale by all druggists and dealers.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The mercantile business heretofore carried on by the firm of Chamberlin & Kitchen in the village of Espy has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be carried on by J. B. Kitchen who is authorised to collect all debts due the firm and pay all indebtedness of the same.

C. S. CHAMBERLIN,
J. B. KITCHEN.
Oct 15,'75-4w

PRINTER'S NOTICE.

Persons indebted to the undersigned for advertising or other printing must settle up immediately, by payment or note. Subscribers in arrears for the COLUMBIAN are also requested to settle prompty, in cash or note. The undersigned, or somebody for him, may at all times be found during business hours, at room No. 1, COLUMBIAN building, occupied by E. E. Orvis, Esq., as a law office.

Oct. 15,'75-tf H. L. DIEFFENBACH.

NOTICE.

From this date the Bloomsburg Gas Company will put in service pipes at first cost and furnish and set meters at four dollars each.

The company have on hand a lot of gas tar suited for painting roofs, and posts or other timbers placed under ground.

Price 10 cents per gallon or $2.50 per barrel.

C. W. MILLER,
Oct. 15, '75-tf Sect.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Sylvester Cleaver, late of Franklin township, deceased.

The undersigned, Auditor to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the Administrators of Sylvester Cleaver, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Catawissa, on Tuesday, the 16th day of November, 1875, between the hours of 9 a. m., and 3 p. m., when and where all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same before the Auditor, or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

WILLIAM L. EYERLY,
Oct. 15,'75-4w Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF C. B. BROBST, DECEASED.

In the Orphans' Court of Columbia County.

The undersigned, Auditor to distribute the fund in the hands of the Administrator of C. B. Brobst deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Brockway & Elwell, in Bloomsburg, on Friday, November 5, 1875, at 10 o'clock, a. m., when and where all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same before the Auditor, or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

GEO. E. ELWELL,
Bloomsburg, Oct. 8, 1875.-4t. Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN SWISHER, LATE OF MADISON TOWNSHIP,

Letters of Administration on the estate of John Swisher, late of Madison township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to D. A. Watson, of Madison township. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay.

D. A. WATSON,
Oct. 8,'75-6t Administrator.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Jacob Kostenbauder, deceased.

The undersigned Auditor to make distribution of the balance of the funds in the hands of J. B. Knittle and O. D. L. Kostenbauder, Administrators of the estate of Jacob Kostenbauder, deceased, among the parties entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Catawissa, on Tuesday, November 9th, 1875, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to present the same before the Auditor or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

W. H. ABBOTT,
Oct. 8,'75-4w Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ADAM HILL, DECEASED.

The undersigned, auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia county to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Stephen Hill, Administrator of the estate of Adam Hill, late of Centre township, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, the 6th day of November, 1875, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, when and where all persons having claims on the fund are required to present them or be debarred from coming in for a share of the same.

E. R. IKELER,
Oct. 8, '75—4w Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JACOB MANNING, DECEASED.

The undersigned, Auditor to distribute fund in the hands of the Administrator, of the estate of Jacob Manning, deceased, among the parties entitled thereto, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on Monday, October 18, 1875, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the office of E. R. Ikeler, in Bloomsburg, at which time and place all parties interested will attend and present their claims, or be forever debarred from coming in for a distributive share in said estate.

F. P. BILLMYER,
Bloomsburg, September 17, 1875-4t Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF GEORGE MAUS, DECEASED.

The undersigned, Auditor to make distribution of the balance of the funds in the hands of Thomas J. Vandersliee, Administrator, with the will annexed, amongst the parties entitled thereto, will attend to the appointment at his office, in Bloomsburg, on Thursday, October 14, 1875, at 10 o'clock, a. m., when and where all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same before the Auditor, or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

ROBERT F. CLARK,
Bloomsburg, Sept. 17,'75-4t. Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF PHILIP WILSON, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Philip Wilson, late of Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to Julia A. Wilson and Jacob O. Wilson, of Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, Pa. Executors, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the said Executors without delay.

JULIA A. WILSON,
JACOB O. WILSON,
Aug. 27, '75-6t.* Executors.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN MICHAEL, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary on the estate of John Michael, late of Mifflin township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to John H. Betler, of Mifflin township, Columbia county, Pa., Executor, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the said Executor without delay.

JOHN H. BETLER,
Aug. 10-6t. Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF RICHARD F. KELLER, DEC'D.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of Richard F. Keller of Centralia, Columbia County deceased have been granted by the Register of said county to Samuel L. Keller Centralia, Columbia county, Pa., to whom all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the said estate will make them known to the said administrator without delay.

SAMUEL L. KELLER, Adm'r.
Sept. 10, 1875.

PUBLIC SALE.

OF

Valuable Property.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, the undersigned, Administrator of Richard F. Keller, late of Centralia, Columbia Co. Pa., deceased, will expose to public sale at the Public House of J. B. Klinger, in Roaringcreek, in said county, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1875.

Commencing at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of said day the following described Real Estate, to wit: All that certain piece, parcel or tract of timber land, situate in Beaver township, Columbia county, adjoining lands of John Mowery, Daniel Gearhart, Franklin L. Shuman, and others, containing

150 ACRES,

All Timber Land, consisting of White and Pitch Pine White and Rock Oak Timber, lying within 1½ miles of the Catawissa railroad.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-half of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-half less the ten per cent. to be paid at the confirmation of the sale and the balance in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.

SAMUEL L. KELLER, Adm'r.
Roaringcreek, Sept. 22, 1875—ts

BLANK MORTGAGES for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

CHEAP

JOB PRINTING

AT THE

COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

The Columbian Printing Establishment is amply supplied with the necessary Presses, Types and other material for executing all kinds of Printing at low rates and in the most expeditious and satisfactory manner.

CALL AT THE

Columbian Building,

COURT HOUSE ALLEY,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

When special material is required it will be promptly obtained.

Books and Pamphlets,
Hand-Bills and Dodgers,
Large and Small Posters,
Letter and Bill Heads,
Envelopes with Business Cards,
Bussiness, Pic Nic, Wedding and Visiting Cards,
Programmes, Bills of Fare, &c.
Will all be supplied and executed in superior style, at cheap rates and short notice.

The best workmen are employed and the best material will always be furnished,

A liberal share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

BLOOMSBURG, JUNE 18, 1875.

FOR RENT.—The office formerly occupied by Mr. Dieffenbach, in the second story of the COLUMBIAN building is for rent. The sanctum has been changed to the law office of Brockway & Elwell. 31.

THE BEST PAPER
FOR FARMERS.

New York Weekly Tribune.

ONE DOLLAR per year in clubs of thirty or over. Specimen copies free. For terms and commissions, Address THE TRIBUNE, New York.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned has been appointed an Assignee for the benefit of the creditors of J. J. Hoagland, of Centralia borough, in Columbia county, and has take n upon himself the duties of the trust. All persons are therefore required to settle with him, adjust and pay to him all accounts, debts and dues of the said J. J. Hoagland; and those having claims to submit them to the Assignee properly authenticated.

MARTIN GASS,
Sept. 3-6t. Paxinos, Northumberland Co., Pa.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY VIRTUE of a writs of Venditioni Exponas and Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed, will be sold at public outcry on the premises on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1875,

at ten o'clock, a. m., the following real estate to-wit: All that certain piece of ground situate in Scott township, Columbia county, bounded on the north by lands of A. Snyder, on the west and east by the same, on the south by the L. & B. R. R. Co., containing two acres more or less, whereon are erected a planing mill and all machinery and out building and two dwelling houses.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of D Snyder & Co.

MICHAEL GROVER,
Bloomsburg, Oct. 1, 1875. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VITUE of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on the premises on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1875,

at two o'clock, p. m., the following real estate to-wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Scott township, Columbia county, bounded by lands of Joseph Heckman and others on the north, of Peter Hagenbuch, on the east, of James Lake on the south, and of heirs of John Robison, deceased, on the west, containing about eighty-six acres more or less, on which are erected two frame dwelling houses, a bank barn and out-buildings with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas Creveling.

MICHAEL GROVER,
Bloomsburg, Oct. 1, 1875. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas and to me directed will be exposed to public sale on the premises on

MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1875,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following real estate to-wit: All that certain messuage of land situate in the village of Light Street, on the east side of a public road leading from Bloomsburg to Orangeville, bounded by the public road aforesaid, lands of George Shug, George John, Peter White and Matthew McDowell, containing 7 acres and 124 perches of land, whereon are erected a two-story frame dwelling house and out-buildings.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of F. P. Kelley.

MICHAEL GROVER,
Bloomsburg, Oct. 1, 1875. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of Levari Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, will be sold at public outcry on the premises

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1875,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following real estate to-wit: The following described building and lot of ground of James Jennings, to-wit: Located on a lot of ground situate in the borough of Centralia, Columbia county, bounded as follows: on the east by Paxton street, on the north by property of George Jones, on the west by land of the Locust Mountain Coal & Iron Co., on the south by lot of James McCollough, it being a frame stable sixteen feet front by twenty-five feet deep and fifteen feet high.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Jennings.

MICHAEL GROVER,
Bloomsburg, Oct. 1, 1875. Sheriff.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is widely known as one of the most effectual remedies ever discovered for cleansing the system and purifying the blood. It has stood the test of years, with a constantly growing reputation, based on its intrinsic virtues, and sustained by its remarkable cures. So mild as to be safe and beneficial to children, and yet so searching as to effectually purge out the great corruptions of the blood, such as the scrofulous and syphilitic contamination. Impurities, or diseases that have lurked in the system for years, soon yield to this powerful antidote, and disappear. Hence its wonderful cures, many of which are publicly known, of **Scrofula,** and all scrofulous diseases, **Ulcers, Eruptions,** and eruptive disorders of the skin, **Tumors, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Pustules, Sores, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm,** and internal **Ulcerations of the Uterus, Stomach, and Liver.** It also cures other complaints, to which it would not seem especially adapted, such as **Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Fits, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Female Weakness, Debility,** and **Leucorrhœa,** when they are manifestations of the scrofulous poisons.

It is an excellent restorer of health and strength in the Spring. By renewing the appetite and vigor of the digestive organs, it dissipates the depression and listless languor of the season. Even where no disorder appears, people feel better, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. The system moves on with renewed vigor and a new lease of life.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For the relief and cure of all derangements in the stomach, liver, and bowels. They are a mild aperient, and an excellent purgative. Being purely vegetable, they contain no mercury or mineral whatever. Much serious sickness and suffering is prevented by their timely use; and every family should have them on hand for their protection and relief, when required. Long experience has proved them to be the safest, surest, and best of all the *Pills* with which the market abounds. By their occasional use, the blood is purified, the corruptions of the system expelled, obstructions removed, and the whole machinery of life restored to its healthy activity. Internal organs which become clogged and sluggish are cleansed by *Ayer's Pills*, and stimulated into action. Thus incipient disease is changed into health, the value of which change, when reckoned on the vast multitudes who enjoy it, can hardly be computed. Their sugar coating makes them pleasant to take, and preserves their virtues unimpaired for any length of time, so that they are ever fresh, and perfectly reliable. Although searching, they are mild, and operate without disturbance to the constitution, or diet, or occupation.

Full directions are given on the wrapper to each box, how to use them as a Family Physic, and for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite,** they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach, and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers,** they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa,** but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back** and **Loins,** they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings,** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression,** a large dose should be taken, as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill,* take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

ATTORNEY'S BLANKS, Common and Judgment Bonds, just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. All kinds of Attorney's blanks either kept on hand or printed to order.

Agricultural.

Rotation in Crops.

A judicious rotation of crops is absolutely necessary in maintaining the fertility of the soil. This needs no demonstration, for it is universally admitted. But how to rotate to secure the greatest advantages is the main question. No specific directions can be given to suit every case, because "circumstances alter cases" very much in regard to this point. The system that would succeed on one farm would fail on another, and vice versa. Governed by general principles, the farmer must decide this matter for himself. Each elements essential to its growth and maturity, and by continuous cropping however judicious the rotation may be, the soil will evidently be exhausted. Hence the elements abstracted must be returned to the soil in the shape of fertilizers. This settles one point—that farmers keep stock, and the nearer they come to keeping stock enough to consume what their farms produce the nearer they come to the most improved culture. The usual rotation is from the sod—corn, oats or barley, wheat and then grass. In good soil two crops of wheat can be grown, clover being sown on the first, in the spring, which will furnish one crop of wheat, on which grass is grown for future meadow or pasture lands. A prominent agriculturist recommends the following six years rotation: First year, corn, potatoes and roots, with ground heavily manured; second, oats; third, clover, plowed in and sowed with wheat in the fall; then timothy and clover sowed on the wheat in the spring of the fourth year; then let it lay in grass two years. Other systems of rotation have advantages, suited to the surrounding circumstances of soil, climate, etc. In wheat districts, where the soil rests on limestone or plaster, a simple rotation of clover two years and wheat one is found to be good, always promising that plenty of manure is returned to the soil.

How Farmers' Wives Break Down.

A woman tells this story in the Boston *Cultivator*, and many can testify to their own knowledge that it is very sadly true:

"I can get forty women to marry me, within fifty miles of this village," said a man to me the other day, "but I can't find a woman any where who will come and help my wife, and she is breaking down every day." Yes, breaking down! Can any one look in her ashy white face and not read the story written there, of hard work, in season and out of season? She has four little girls—the eldest six years old and the youngest three months. Her husband keeps six cows, and cultivates a farm of a hundred acres, employing two hired men to aid him. Three meals must be cooked daily for a family of seven, not counting the baby; four children dressed and cared for; the milk of six cows attended to, and butter made, while the weekly washing and ironing must be accomplished in some way. From four o'clock in the morning until ten, and sometimes eleven at night, one pair of hands and one pair of feet perform this labor, and now the tired body rebels and says: "This cannot be endured."

Let me tell you of another case: The farmer and his wife have three children, all under eight years of age. He employs two hired men, boarding them, and keeps eleven cows. A woman comes in to do the washing and ironing, but that is all the assistance the wife receives, except the few steps her children can save her. She must rise at four o'clock and prepare breakfast, so that her husband and his men can be in the mowing field at five. Every other day, however, one of the hired men remains to do the churning for her; but this favor was not allowed her until she had threatened to call in the doctor to declare to her husband her inability to do such hard work. Then it was reluctantly conceded, although two forty-pound firkins of butter were packed each week; for our farmer prides himself upon his herd of cows—pure Alderneys—and sells his butter at the highest rates, carefully depositing its proceeds in the bank, and rarely giving his wife so much as a five dollar bill of it. His last injunction to the hired hand is, "John come just as quick as you can. Don't let Mrs. M—— keep you for anything else. Hay can't wait for woman's work." There are dishes to wash, milk to skim, pans to scald, beds to make, children to dress, baby to nurse, rooms to sweep, and dinner to cook over the boiling hot stove, and one woman to do it all!

To Prevent Smut in Wheat.—A correspondent of the *Southern Cultivator* says: Make a strong brine and wash or wet the wheat thoroughly; then drain, and before the wheat gets dry, sift on ashes and stir well, so that all the wheat may come in contact with the dry ashes; or, in other words, soak the wheat in strong brine and then dry it with good strong ashes, (air-slaked lime would probably do as well, or better,) and then it is ready for sowing. It may be prepared any time when needed, but should not stand over too long, as the vitality of the seed might be injured. I have seen it used fifteen years in succession, and never knew it fail to prevent smut. I also think that the wheat grows off better when prepared in this way, than when sowed dry, or soaked in a solution of bluestone.

Who is the Best Farmer?—The best farmer is he who raises the best and largest crops on the smallest surface of land at the least expense, and at the same time annually improves his soil; who understands his business and attends to it; whose manure heap is very large and always increasing; whose corn crib and smoke-house are at home; who is surrounded by all the necessaries of life; who studies his profession and tries to reach perfection in it; who keeps a strict account of his out-goes as well as his incomes, and who knows how he stands at the end of each season. Such a farmer, nine times out of ten, will succeed and not only make farming a pleasant but profitable occupation. Try it, and see how it is yourself, reader.—*Farmer's Vindicator.*

Screws vs. Nails.—Most mechanics who work in wood do not appear to understand the eminent superiority of wood screws over brads and nails. In many places one screw is worth three or four nails. When one is securing cleats to batten doors, or cleats to a wagon box, nails are very unsuitable when compared with the efficiency of gimlet-pointed screws. Screws will hold two pieces of wood more rigidly than nails; and if the timber should shrink a trifle, the screws can be turned up tight; whereas it is difficult in most instances to tighten up loose work with nails in all places where there is an unusual strain on the parts to be held together.

Taking good care of stock means, in a general way, making the animal comfortable. That is about all there is of it. To be successful in feeding stock a man must become interested; the work must be a pleasure not a task; the person must be quick to comprehend the wants of the animals, and prompt in supplying them. A blundering, heedless man has no business among stock.

Florida guarantees a million pine-apples a season.

SUI GENERIS.

PALMAM QUI MERUIT FERAT

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

UNEQUALED (Judged critically) UNAPPROACHED in capacity and excellence by any others. Awarded

THREE HIGHEST MEDALS

AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR AT

VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867.

ONLY American Organs ever awarded any medal in Europe, or which present such extraordinary excellence as to command a wide sale there.

ALWAYS awarded highest premiums at Industrial Expositions, **in America as well as Europe.** Out of hundreds there have not been six in all where any other organs have been preferred.

BEST Declared by Eminent Musicians, in both hemispheres, to be **unrivaled.** See TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more than **One Thousand** (sent free).

INSIST on having a Mason & Hamlin. Do not take any other. *Dealers get LARGER COMMISSIONS for selling inferior organs, and for this reason often try very hard to sell something else.*

NEW STYLES with most important improvements ever made. **New Solo and Combination Stops. Superb Etagere** and other **Cases of new designs.**

PIANO-HARP CABINET ORGAN An exquisite combination of these instruments.

EASY PAYMENTS. Organs sold for cash; or for monthly or quarterly payments; or rented until rent pays for the organ.

CATALOGUES and Circulars, with full particulars, free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont Street, BOSTON; 25 Union Square, NEW YORK; or 80 & 82 Adams St., CHICAGO.

MASON & HAMLIN

CABINET ORGANS

MAY BE OBTAINED AT

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL

OF

L. B. POWELL,

SCRANTON, Pa.

General Agent also for the celebrated

CHICKERING PIANOS.

ALSO, OF

I. K. MILLER.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

Dealer in above Instruments.

March 19, '75—y

ROLLINS & HOLMES

No. 17 Centre Street.

Plumbers Gas and Steam Fitters

MANUFACTURERS OF

TINWARE,

GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE,

WINDOW CAPS,

AWNINGS,

Wire Trellises, &c. Dealers in Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, Baltimore Heaters, Low Down Grates, Mantels, PUMPS, Weather Strips, &c. Also

GAS FIXTURES

of the latest design. Special attention paid to repairing Sewing Machines of every description, Scales, Locks, Bell Hanging, Key Fitting, &c. Private Residences Heated by Steam at a small cost above Hot Air.

Feb. 26, '75—tf.

BLATCHLEY'S Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP is the acknowledged standard of the market, by popular verdict, the best pump for the least money. Attention is invited to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop check valve, which can be withdrawn without disturbing the joints, and the copper chamber which never cracks, scales or rusts and will last a life time. For sale by dealers and the trade generally. In order to be sure that you get Blatchley's Pump, be careful and see that it has my trade mark as above. If you do not know where to buy, descriptive circulars, together with the name and address of the agent nearest you will be furnished by addressing with stamp,

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer,
504, Commerce st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE BY

J. SCHUYLER & SON, Bloomsburg, Pa.

March 5 '75-9m

LOWELL'S Commercial College at Binghamton!

AN ACTUAL BUSINESS INSTITUTION AND TELEGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

For information call at Office, or send for College Advertiser.

june26-1y

ELECTION PROCLAMATION

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by the laws of this Commonwealth it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county to give notice of the general Election, by publication in one or more newspapers in the county, at least twenty days before the election, and to enumerate therein the officers to be elected, and to designate the place at which the election is to be held.

Therefore, I, Michael Grover, High Sheriff of Columbia county, do hereby make known and proclaim to the qualified electors of Columbia county that a general election will be held on TUESDAY, THE SECOND OF NOVEMBER, 1875 (being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of said month,) at the several districts within the county, to wit:

Beaver township, at the public house of Thos. J. Shuman.

Benton township, at the public house of Hiram Hess, in the town of Benton.

East Bloom, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg.

West Bloom, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg.

Borough of Berwick, at the store of John McAnall, in the borough of Berwick.

Borough of Centralia, at the public house of William Peifer.

Briarcreek township, at the public school house near Evansville.

Catawissa township, at the public house of Samuel Kostenbauder, in the town of Catawissa.

Centre township, at the school house near Lafayette Creasy's.

North Conyngham District, at the school house near the colliery of John Anderson & Co.

South Conyngham District, at the house of Thomas Kliker, lately fixed by a vote of the citizens of that township.

Fishingcreek township, at the school house near C. B. White's.

Franklin township, at the Lawrence school house.

Greenwood township, at the house of Joseph R. Patton.

Hemlock township, at the public house of Chas. H. Dietterich, in the town of Buck Horn.

Jackson township, at the house of Ezekiel Cole.

Locust township, at the public house of Daniel Morris, in Numedia.

Mifflin township, at the public house of Aaron Hess, in the town of Mifflinville.

Madison township, at the public house of Samuel Rimby, in Jerseytown.

Mt. Pleasant township, at the house of H. W. Mellick.

Montour township, at the public house of W. R. Tubbs, at Rupert.

Main township, at the public house of Jeremiah E. Longenberger.

Roaringcreek township, at the house formerly occupied by Geo. W. Dreisbach.

Orange township, at the public school house in Orangeville.

Pine township, at the Centre School House, lately fixed by a vote of the citizens of said township.

Sugarloaf township, at the house of Alinas Cole.

Scott township, at the public house of Wm. Pettit, in Espy.

At which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot the following State and County officers, viz:

One person for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for State Treasurer.

One person for Senator for the XVth district, composed of the counties of Columbia, Lycoming, Montour and Sullivan.

One person for Associate Judge of the county of Columbia.

One person for Prothonotary.

One person for Register and Recorder.

One person for Treasurer.

Three persons for Commissioners, (but no elector to vote for more than two persons.)

Three persons for Auditors, (but no elector to vote for more than two persons.)

It is further directed that the election polls of the several districts shall be opened at seven o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue open without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening when the polls will be closed.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 13th Section of the Act of the General Assembly being "A further supplement to the act regulating elections in this Commonwealth," approved Jan. 30, 1874.

Section 13. As soon as the polls shall close, the officers of election shall proceed to count all the votes cast for each candidate voted for, and make a full return of the same in triplicate, with a return sheet in addition, in all of which the votes received by each candidate shall be given after his or her name, first in words and again in figures, and shall be signed by all of said officers and certified by overseers, if any, or if not so certified, the overseers and any officer refusing to sign or certify, or either of them, shall write upon each of the returns his or their reasons for not signing or certifying them. The vote, as soon as counted, shall also be publicly and fully declared from the window to the citizens present, and a brief statement showing the votes received by each candidate shall be made and signed by the election officers as soon as the vote is counted, and the same shall be immediately posted up on the door of the election house for information of the public. The triplicate returns shall be enclosed in envelopes and be sealed in presence of the officers, and one envelope, with the unsealed return sheet, given to the judge, which shall contain one list of voters, tally-paper, and oaths of officers, and another of said envelopes shall be given to the minority inspector. All judges living within twelve miles of the prothonotary's office, or within twenty-four miles, if their residence be in a town, village or city upon the line of a railroad leading to the county seat, shall, before two o'clock post meridian of the day after the election, and all other judges shall, before twelve o'clock meridian of the second day after the election, deliver said return, together with return sheet, to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the county, which said return sheet shall be filed, and the day and hour of filing marked thereon, and shall be preserved by the prothonotary for public inspection.

Also, that where a Judge, by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend, then the certificate or return shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of the district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

The following Act of Assembly, regulating the mode of voting in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was passed March 16, 1868, and reads thus:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representative of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same that the qualified voters of the several districts in the several counties of this commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorised and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts voted for, and labelled, outside, "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the State officers voted for, and to be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including the office of Senator, and Members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "Borough."

Section 2. That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff in the several counties of the Commonwealth to insert in their election proclamations, hereafter issued the first section of this act.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That every person excepting Justices of the Peace and Aldermen, Notaries Public and Persons in the militia service of the State, who shall hold or shall within two months have held any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, and city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislature, Executive or Judiciary Department of this State, or of any city or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

The Inspectors and Judge of the elections shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall receive the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place—and in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place—or if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at such election shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judges, when called on in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid other than a male citizen, of the age of twenty-one years or more, who has been a citizen of the United States at least one month, and who shall have resided in the State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote two months immediately preceding such election, and, if twenty-two years of age or upwards, have within two years paid a State or county tax which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and returned and who shall have lived in the election district and paid taxes, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. Provided, that citizens of the United States, between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two who have resided in the election district two months, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote although they shall not have paid tax.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless, First, he produces a receipt for the payment within two years of a State or county tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution and give satisfactory evidence either on his oath or affirmation or the oath or affirmation of other, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof. Second, if he claim the right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in this State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him, that he is of age aforesaid, and such other evidence as is required by this act; whereupon the name of the person thus admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax; or the word "age" by he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age which shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like notes on the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessor, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided in the district two months next immediately preceding such election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is in said district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of the residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of any election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom in choice, such person, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for any time, not less than three nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to Court, when the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

If any person, not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election of this Commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualification, shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person offending shall on conviction be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in any term not exceeding three months.

If any one shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together with the intent illegally to vote, or who shall procure another to do so, he or they offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth agreeably to law (except the sons of qualified citizens,) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence and be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three months.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

I also give official notice to the electors of Columbia county that by an act, entitled "An Act further supplemental to the act relative to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved April 7th, A. D. 1869, it is provided as follows:

Section 3. After the assessments have been completed on the sixty-first day before the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each year, the assessor shall, on the following day, make a return to the county commissioners of the names of all persons assessed by him since the return required to be made by him by the first section of this act, noting opposite each name the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid; and the county commissioners shall thereupon cause the same to be added to the return required by the first section of this act, and a full and correct copy thereof to be made containing the names of all persons so returned as resident taxables in said election district, and furnish the same, together with the necessary election blanks, to the officers of the election in such election district on or before seven o'clock on the morning of the election; and no man shall be permitted to vote at the election on that day whose name is not on said list, unless he shall make proof of his right to vote as hereinafter required.

Section 10. On the day of election any person whose name shall not appear on the registry of voters, and who claims the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter, for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election, which witness shall be sworn or affirmed and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter; and the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit, stating, to the best of his knowledge and belief, when and where he was born; that he has been a citizen of the United States for one month, and of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania; that he has resided in the commonwealth one year, or, if formerly a qualified elector or a native born citizen thereof, and has removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election; that he has resided in the district in which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has, if twenty-two years of age or upwards, paid a State or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election. The said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affiant was assessed, and when and where and to whom paid; and the tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any; and if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when, where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination. But if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or, if born elsewhere, shall state the fact in his affidavit, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization, and shall further state in his affidavit, that he is, at the time of making the affidavit, of the age of twenty-one and under twenty-two years; that he has been a citizen of the United States one month, and has resided in the State one year; or, if a native born citizen of the State and removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election, and in the election district immediately two months preceding such election, he shall be entitled to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes. The said affidavits of all persons making such claims, and the affidavits of the witnesses to their residence shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list and other papers required by law to be filed by the return judge with the prothonotary, and shall remain on file therewith in the prothonotary's office, subject to examination as other election papers are. If the election officers shall find that the applicant possesses all the legal qualifications of a voter he shall be permitted to vote, and his name shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax," being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age," where he claims to vote on age; the same words being added by the clerks in each case, respectively, on the lists of persons voting at such election.

Section 11. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such person, whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made and acted on by the election board, and the vote admitted or rejected, according to the evidence. Every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for five years consecutively a voter in the district in which he offers his vote; and on the vote of such person being received, it shall be the duty of the election officers to write or stamp on such certificate the word "voted," with the day, month and year; and if any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote on the same day, by virtue of the same certificate, excepting where sons are entitled to vote, because of the naturalization of their fathers, they and the person who shall offer such second vote, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court; but the fine shall not exceed five hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment one year. The like punishment shall be inflicted, on conviction, on the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or cause to be made, the endorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization certificate.

Section 12. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law, or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced, for every such offence, to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Section 7. The respective assessors, inspectors and judges of the elections shall each have the power to administer oaths to any person claiming the right to be assessed or the right of suffrage, or in regard to any other matter or thing required to be done or inquired into by any of said officers under this act; and any wilful false swearing by any person in relation to any matter or thing concerning which they shall be lawfully interrogated by any of said officers or overseers shall be punished as perjury.

Section 18. The assessors shall each receive the same compensation for the time necessarily spent in performing the duties hereby enjoined, as is provided by law to assessors making valuations, to be paid by the county commissioners as in other cases, and it shall not be lawful for any assessor to assess a tax against any person whatever within sixty-one days next preceding the annual election in November; any violation of this provision shall be a misdemeanor, and subject the officer so offending to a fine, on conviction, not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Section 4. On the petition of five or more citizens of any election district, setting forth that the appointment of overseers is a reasonable precaution to secure the purity and fairness of the election in said district, it shall be the duty of the court of common pleas of the proper county, all the law judges of the said court able to act at the time concurring, to appoint two judicious, sober and intelligent citizens of the said district belonging to different political parties, overseers of election to supervise the proceedings of election officers thereof, and to make report of the same as they may be required by such court. Said overseers shall be persons qualified to serve upon election boards and shall have the right to be present with the officers of such election during the whole time the same is held, the votes counted, and the returns made out and signed by the election officers; to keep a list of voters, if they see proper; to challenge any person offering to vote, and interrogate him and his witnesses under oath, in regard to his right of suffrage at said election, and to examine his papers produced; and the officers of said election are required to afford to said overseers, so selected and appointed every convenience and facility for the discharge of their duties; and if said election officers shall refuse to permit said overseers to be present, and perform their duties as aforesaid, such officer or officers shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court; or if the overseers shall be driven away from the polls by violence or intimidation, all the votes polled in such election district may be rejected by the proper tribunal trying a contest under said election, or a part or portion of such votes aforesaid may be counted, as such tribunal may deem necessary to a just and proper disposition of the case.

Section 19. Any assessor, election officer or person appointed as an overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act, without reasonable or legal cause, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars; and if any assessor shall knowingly assess any person as a voter who is not qualified, or shall wilfully refuse to assess any one who is qualified, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court, and also be subject to an action for damages by the party aggrieved; and if any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, deface or destroy any list of voters made out as directed by this act, or tear down or remove the same from the place where it has been fixed, with fraudulent or mischievous intent, or for any improper purpose, the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court; and if any person shall, by violence or intimidation, drive, or attempt to drive from the polls, any person or persons appointed by the court to act as overseers of an election, or in any way wilfully prevent said overseers from performing the duties enjoined upon them by this act, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court. Any person who shall, on the day of any election, visit a polling place in any election district at which he is not entitled to vote, and shall use any intimidation or violence for the purpose of preventing any officer of election from performing the duties required of him by law, or for the purpose of preventing any qualified voter of such district exercising his right to vote, or from exercising his right to challenge any person offering to vote, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court. Any clerk, overseer or election officer, who shall disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

In obedience to the requirement of the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I hereby publish the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, the Act of Congress enforcing the same, and the Act of Assembly relative thereto:

The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:

"Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

"Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

An Act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union and for other purposes:

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That all citizens of the United States, who are, or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any Constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation of any State or Territory, or by, or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding."

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That if by or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such Constitution or law, persons or officers who shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States, the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offence be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month, and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court."

A further supplement to the act relating to elections in this Commonwealth:

"Section 10. That so much of every act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter that all freemen, without distinction of color shall be enrolled and registered according to the provision of the first section of the act approved the 17th day of April, 1869, entitled "An Act further supplemental to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," and when otherwise qualified under existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth."

Given under my hand, at my office, in Bloomsburg, this 17th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and in the one hundredth year of the Independence of the United States.

MICHAEL GROVER,
Sheriff of Columbia County.

Bloomsburg, Pa., September 17, 1875.

GEORGE A. CLARK,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

Dealer in Law Blanks, Sunday School Libraries, Depository of the Pennsylvania Bible Society,

WINDOW CURTAINS, WALL PAPER, PICTURE FRAMES, REWARD CARDS.

Books and supplies not on hand can be furnished

On Short Notice at the Most Reasonable Rates.

Store in Exchange Hotel Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Oct. 8, 1875—

NEW GOODS

RECENTLY RECEIVED.

BLACK CASHMERES,
NEW MUSLINS,
COLLARS AND CUFFS,
NECKTIES, RUCHINGS,
BACK COMBS,
LADIES NEW KID GAUNTLETS.

NICE ASSORTMENT DRESS GOODS FROM 25 CENTS AND UPWARDS.

:o:

SPECIAL.

NEW FALL PRINTS TO ARRIVE THIS WEEK AT THE POPULAR CASH STORE OF

W. P. JONES & CO.,

CATAWISSA, PA.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

AND

Gentlemen's Dress Goods.

DAVID LOWENBERG

invites attention to his large and elegant stock of

Cheap and Fashionable Clothing,

at his store on

MAIN STREET, IN THE NEW BLOCK,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

BOX
SACK,
FROCK,
GUM
AND OIL CLOTH,

COATS AND PANTS,

OF ALL SORTS SIZES AND COLORS,

He has also replenished his already large stock of

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
STRIPED,
FIGURED
AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS,
CRAVATS
SOCKS,
COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS,
AND

FANCY ARTICLES.

He has constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Cloths and Vestings,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FINE AND CHEAP.

HIS CASE OF JEWELRY IS NOT SURPASSED IN THIS PLACE.

CALL AND EXAMINE HIS GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Clothing, Watches, Jewlry, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG.

uly 1, '73-tf.

GRAND OPENING!

ELIAS MENDENHALL

HAVING resumed the business of Merchandising at his Old Store, on

MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG,

NEAR THE FORKS HOTEL,

Desires to call the attention of his Friends and the Public generally, to his

NEW, FULL AND VARIED

STOCK OF GOODS,

JUST OPENED,

And solicits a share of public patronage

HIS STOCK CONSISTS OF

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
WOODENWARE,
WILLOWWARE,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
FLOUR AND FEED

In connection with his stock of Merchandise he constantly keeps on hand in his yard.

A FULL STOCK OF

Dressed and Undressed Lumber,

AND SHINGLES OF HIS MANUFACTURE.

Bill Lumber made a speciality.

CALL AND SEE.

Oct. 8, 1875—tf.

A. J. EVANS,

READY MADE

AND

CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING.

HE HAS THE

FINEST GOODS, LATEST STYLES,

AND EMPLOYS THE

BEST WORKMEN

For Good Fits and Promptness in filling orders there is the place to go.

His goods are selected with care and his CUSTOM WORK will compare favorably with the best effort of the fashionable City Dealer.

HE KEEPS A LARGE STOCK OF

BOYS' & CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

AND

GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS

At Astonishingly Low Prices.

A. J. EVANS.

July 1, 1873—tf.

PAINTING,

GLAZING AND PAPERING.

WM. F. BODINE, Iron Street below second, Bloomsburg, Pa., is prepared to do all kinds of

PAINTING,
GLAZING,
and
PAPER HANGINGS,

in the best styles, at lowest prices, and at short notice.

Parties having such work to do will save money by

work warranted to give satisfaction. Order solicited

WM. F. BODINE.

Mar. 6, '74—1y.

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE!

It is of great importance to you what kind of manure you apply to your Wheat Lands this fall. If you want a good crop of Wheat next season, and a heavy crop of Grass to follow, use,

BAUGH'S

Raw Bone Super Phosphate

STANDARD WARRANTED.

Put up in 200lb bags.

The base of this Old Established Article is Raw or Unburned Bones, and its strength cannot be exhausted with the crop of Wheat, but will prove effective on the following crop of Grass, and will also permanently improve the soil.

Farmers look to your own interests and prove if what we say about

Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate

is true or false, and notify us of the result. Make application for it early to your nearest Dealer in Manures, and if you cannot secure it through them, send your orders direct to your friends

BAUGH & SONS.

Aug. 10-2t. PHILADELPHIA & BALTIMORE.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE!

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Orphan's Court of Columbia county, the undersigned, acting Executor of the last Will and Testament of Adam Gable, late of the township of Roaringcreek, in said county, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9th, 1875,

commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in the township of Roaringcreek, in said county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Adjoining lands of Solomon Strauser on the west, lands of Samuel Houck on the north, lands of John Rice on the east, and lands of Oliver Evans on the south, containing

EIGHTY-FIVE ACRES,

more or less, nearly all cleared land, whereon are erected a

TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

A Frame Bank Barn and other out-buildings. There is on the premises a good Apple Orchard, and other fruit. Also, good water on the premises. Possession given 1st of April, 1876.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property. The one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of the sale and the balance in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi. of said sale.

LUCAS FAHRINGER,
Acting Executor.

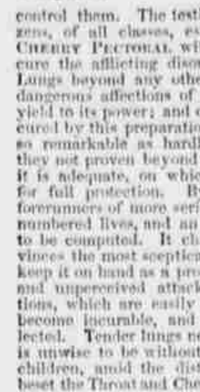
Sep. 17-4t.

CAUTION.—My wife Ellen having left my home, bed and board, without just cause of complaint, I hereby inform all persons that I will pay no debts she may contract. JACOB STROUP.

Mt. Pleasant, October 1, 1875.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping-Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.



Among the great discoveries of modern science, few are of more real value to mankind than this effectual remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. A vast trial of its virtues, throughout this and other countries, has shown that it does surely and effectually control them. The testimony of our best citizens, of all classes, establishes the fact, that Cherry Pectoral will and does relieve and cure the afflicting disorders of the Throat and Lungs beyond any other medicine. The most dangerous affections of the Pulmonary Organs yield to its power; and cases of **Consumption,** cured by this preparation, are publicly known, so remarkable as hardly to be believed, were they not proven beyond dispute. As a remedy, it is adequate, on which the public may rely for full protection. By curing **Coughs,** the forerunners of more serious disease, it saves unnumbered lives, and an amount of suffering not to be computed. It challenges trial, and convinces the most sceptical. Every family should keep it on hand as a protection against the early and unperceived attack of Pulmonary Affections, which are easily met at first, but which become incurable, and too often fatal, if neglected. Tender lungs need this defence; and it is unwise to be without it. As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of childhood, Cherry Pectoral is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued from premature graves, and saved to the love and affection centred on them. It acts speedily and surely against ordinary colds, securing sound and health-restoring sleep. No one will suffer troublesome **Influenza** and painful **Bronchitis,** when they know how easily they can be cured.

Originally the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, no cost or toil is spared in making every bottle in the utmost possible perfection. It may be confidently relied upon as possessing all the virtues it has ever exhibited, and capable of producing cures as memorable as the greatest it has ever effected.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

April 16-75y1

NEW GOODS!

A HEAVY STOCK,

Cheaper than Ever!

S. H. MILLER & SON

Have Just Received

the largest and best supply of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS,

They have ever offered to their friends and customers,

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinetts

for MEN'S WEAR,

Cloths, Alapacas, Merinos,

for LADIES' WEAR,

CALICOES, MUSLINS, CAMBRICS,

and every variety of Dry Goods desired.

STOCK OF

Carpets, Mats, Ottomans,

CLOSED OUT AT COST

FAMILY GROCERIES,

including all the varieties of

COFFEES, TEAS and SUGARS,

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

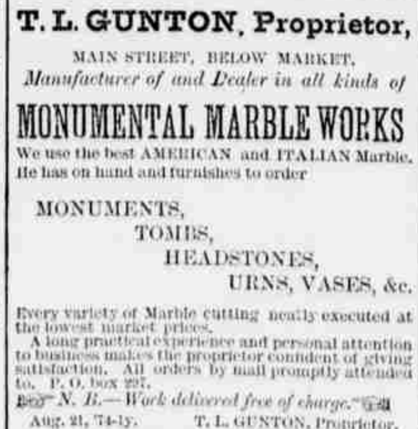
and a general supply of articles useful for the table always on hand.

CALL AND SEE.

Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods at cash prices.

Oct. 30, '74—tf

BLOOMSBURG



MARBLE WORKS.

T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor,

MAIN STREET, BELOW MARKET,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of

MONUMENTAL MARBLE WORKS

We use the best AMERICAN and ITALIAN Marble. He has on hand and furnishes to order

MONUMENTS,
TOMBS,
HEADSTONES,
URNS, VASES, &c.

Every variety of Marble cutting neatly executed at the lowest market prices.

A long practical experience and personal attention to business makes the proprietor confident of giving satisfaction. All orders by mail promptly attended to. P. O. box 297.

☞ *N. B.—Work delivered free of charge.* ☜

Aug. 21, '74-1y. T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor.

$38,00 PER TON.

PELICAN
GUANO
REGISTERED TRADE-MARK.

A sea fowl deposit imported exclusively by ourselves from South America.

SOLUBLE

MARINE GUANO.

Ammoniated Super-Phosphate.

Analysis on each bag and quality guaranteed. See samples and circulars on hand by dealers generally.

JOSIAH J. ALLEN'S SONS,

No. 4 S. Delaware Avenue Philadelphia.

aug 20-9t.

PHOSPHO-FISH

GUANO.

ANALYSIS.

Moisture, det. at 100 c,	11.77
Organic Matter, 24.28, capable of producing Ammonia,	3.18
Soluable and Precipitated Phosphoric Acid,	5.64
Equal to Precipitated and Bone Phosphate,	12.31
Undecomposed Bone Phosphate,	15.59

PRICE, $38 PER TON.

Packed in bags of 200 lbs. each.

BAUGH & SONS,

Sole Proprietors,

No. 20 South Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia,

AND

No. 103 South Street, Baltimore.

Sep. 29-2t.

FAIRBANKS SCALES

AWARDED THE HIGHEST AND ONLY PREMIUM FOR SCALES, TWO SILVER MEDALS AT THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE 1874. also at the PARIS EXPOSITION 1867. Over Thirty-four Competitors and at the VIENNA EXPOSITION AND 1873 acknowledged the STANDARD OF THE WORLD

Fairbanks & Ewing "715" Chestnut St. PHILADELPHIA

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

MAY 3d, 1875.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,53 a. m.

For Catawissa, 11,53 a. m. and 7,36 p. m.

For Williamsport, 6,28 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, 9,15 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9,15 a. m.

Leave Reading, 11,3 a. m., Pottsville, 12,10 p. m. and Tamaqua, 1,30 p. m.

Leave Catawissa, 6,20 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.

Leave Williamsport, 9,20 a. m. and 5,00 p. m.

Passengers to and from and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTEN,
General Superintendent.

May 8, 1874—tf.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

Time-Table No. 39, Takes effect at 4:30 A. M THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1874.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
p.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
12 25	8 35	1 45	Scranton	10 00	2 20	6 30
12 20	8 30	1 40	Bellevue	10 14	2 25	6 35
12 15	8 23	13 3	Taylorville	10 19	2 33	6 41
11 45	8 13	1 25	Lackawanna	10 17	2 41	6 50
11 34	8 5	1 16	Pittston	10 25	2 50	7 00
11 20	7 59	1 11	West Pittston	10 29	2 55	7 05
11 10	7 53	1 15	Wyoming	10 34	3 01	7 11
11 00	7 48	1 00	Maltby	10 38	3 06	7 16
10 45	7 40	12 51	Kingston	10 45	3 15	7 25
8 25	7 35	12 46	Kingston	10 50	3 20	7 35
8 17	7 30	12 41	Plymouth June	10 55	3 25	7 45
8 12	7 25	12 36	Plymouth	11 00	3 30	7 50
8 05	7 19	12 30	Avondale	11 05	3 36	7 58
8 00	7 15	12 26	Nanticoke	11 10	3 40	8 12
7 46	7 05	12 16	Hunlock's Creek	11 18	3 50	8 15
7 26	6 50	12 01	Shickshinny	11 32	4 05	8 35
7 06	6 35	11 46	Hick's Ferry	11 46	4 20	8 54
6 57	6 28	11 39	Beach Haven	11 53	4 28	9 05
6 45	6 20	11 31	Berwick	12 1	4 36	7 00
6 32	6 13	11 22	Briar Creek	12 8	4 45	7 12
6 27	6 08	11 17	Willow Grove	12 12	4 50	7 18
6 20	6 03	11 11	Lime Ridge	12 17	4 56	7 25
6 06	5 53	11 02	Espy	12 26	5 05	7 38
5 58	5 46	10 55	Bloomsburg	12 32	5 12	7 47
5 51	5 40	10 48	Rupert	12 37	5 18	7 55
5 44	5 34	10 43	Catawissa Bridge	12 41	5 24	8 12
5 40	5 30	10 40	Clark's Switch	12 45	5 30	8 16
5 15	5 12	10 22	Danville	1 03	5 48	8 35
5 01	5 02	10 12	Chulasky	1 11	5 58	8 48
4 55	4 57	10 08	Cameron	1 14	6 03	8 55
4 50	4 40	9 5	Northumberland	1 30	6 23	9 20
a.m.	p.m.	a.m.		p.m.	p.m.	a.m.

DAVID T. BOUND, Supt.
Superintendent's Office, Kingston, March 5, 1874.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 20th, 1873, trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Erie Mail 5.20 a. m., arrive Elmira .... 11.50 a. m
" Canandaigua ... 3.35 p. m.
" Rochester ...... 5.15 "
" Niagara .... 9.40 "

Renovo accommodation 11.10 a. m. arrive Williamsport 12.55 p. m.

Elmira Mail 4.15 a. m., arrive Elmira 10.20 a. m.

Buffalo Express 7.15 a. m. arrive Buffalo 8.50 a. m.

SOUTHWARD.

Buffalo Express 2.50 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 4.50 a. m
" Baltimore 8.40 "

Elmira Mail 11.15 a. m., arrive Harrisburg 1.50 p. m
" Washington 10.30 "
" Baltimore 6.30 "
" Washington 8.30 "

Harrisburg accommodation 6.40 p. m. arrive Harrisburg 10.50 p. m.

arrive Baltimore 2.25 a. m.
" Washington 6.13 "

Erie Mail 12.55 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 3.05 a. m.
" Baltimore 8.40 "
" Washington 10.35 "

All daily except Sunday.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent;
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager;

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

ON and after SUNDAY, MAY 23d, 1875, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Divison will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE leaves New York .... 9 25 a. m
" " " Philadelphia .... 12.55 p. m
" " " Baltimore .... 1.20 p. m
" " " Harrisburg .... 5.00 p. m
" " arr. at Williamsport .... 8.55 p. m
" " " Lock Haven .... 10.20 p. m
" " " Bellefonte .... 11.50 p. m

ERIE MAIL leaves New York .... 8.25 p. m
" " " Philadelphia .... 11.55 p. m
" " " Harrisburg .... 4.25 a. m
" " " Williamsport .... 8.35 a. m
" " " Lock Haven .... 9.45 a. m
" " " Renovo .... 11.05 a. m
" " arr. at Erie .... 7. 0 p. m

NIAGARA EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia ..... 7.40 a. m
" " Baltimore .... 7.35 a. m
" " Harrisburg ...... 10.55 a. m
" " arr. at Williamsport ... 1.55 p. m
" " " Lock Haven ... 3.15 p. m
" " " Renovo .... 4.30 p. m

ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia .... 8.00 a. m
" " " Baltimore .... 8.30 a. m
" " " Harrisburg .... 1.25 p. m
" " arr. at Williamsport .... 6.10 p. m
" " " Lock Haven .... 7.30 p. m

:o:

EASTWARD.

PHIL'A EXPRESS leaves Lock Haven ...... 6.40 a. m
" " " Williamsport .... 7.50 a. m
" " arrives at Harrisburg .... 11 45 a. m
" " " Baltimore .... 6.15 p. m
" " " Philadelphia ..... 3.35 p. m
" " " New York .... 6.45 p. m

DAY EXPRESS leaves Renovo .... 9.10 a. m
" " " Lock Haven ...... 10. 5 a. m
" " " Williamsport ..... 11.35 a. m
" " arr. at Harrisburg .... 3.00 p. m
" " " Philadelphia ...... 6.20 p. m
" " " New York .... 9.15 p. m
" " " Baltimore .... 6.35 p. m

ERIE MAIL leaves Erie .... 11.20 a. m
" " " Renovo .... 8.25 p. m
" " " Lock Haven .... 9.45 p. m
" " " Williamsport .... 10.50 p. m
" " arr. at Harrisburg .... 2.25 a. m
" " " Baltimore .... 7.35 a. m
" " " Philadelphia .... 6.45 a. m
" " " New York .... 10.10 a. m

FAST LINE leaves Williamsport .... 12.35 a. m
" " arr. at Harrisburg .... 3.55 a. m
" " " Baltimore .... 7.35 a. m
" " " Philadelphia .... 7.35 a. m
" " " New York .... 10.25 a. m

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, Elmira Mail West and Day Express East make close connection at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkes-Barre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Elmira Mail West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains North.

Erie Mail East and West, Niagara Express West Fast Line West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R., at Corry with O. C. A. V. R. R. at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor Cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express West, Fast Line West, Philadelphia Express East and Day Express East, Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Supt.

Jan. 8, '75—tf